THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 110. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Loss of the Cambria.

Statement of the Survivor.

Great Flood in Texas.

The New York Election.

Philadelphia Repeaters Assisting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOSS OF THE CAMBRIA.

Statement of the Only Survivor.

The London *Daily Standard* of October 26 publishes the statement of John M'Gartland, the sole survivor of the steamer Cambria:—

"I left Ireland twelve months since for America. On the 8th inst. I sailed for the 'old country,' on board the Cambria, from New York. I was a steerage passenger. We had a good complement of passengers on board, but I cannot tell the exact number. The weather was calm at first, and we all expected a fine voyage. At the end of the week, however—on Friday or Saturday, I don't remember which—a high wind arose, and the sea became troubled.

"The gale gradually increased, until on Wednesday it blew a perfect hurricane. The ship, however, got along bravely, and I believe no one had any doubt—I at least had none—as to our reaching shore in perfect safety. On Wednesday night the weather was very bad. The wind blew furiously, and a heavy rain fell, and what with the rain and the waves, which broke over the gunwale, I could see nothing outside the ship. I don't think any one could see objects at even a short distance. I remained on deck that night till about 11 o'clock; then I went below. I had seated myself at my bunk, thinking over old times and my near approach to home, when suddenly there was a horrid crash, and I went spinning forward on my face on the floor. I did not lose my senses, although I was a good deal frightened, and getting to my feet I hurried up on deck. Here I found passengers running to and fro in great excitement, but I cannot say there was much crying or shouting. I was myself much put about. I heard the order given, 'Launch the boats,' but I cannot say whose voice it was; and I also heard some one saying 'There's a mighty big hole in the boat.'

"Our vessel, I now know, had struck the rock at Innistrahull, bow on, but at that time I really saw nothing beyond the boat itself—the night was so dark, and there was so much blinding rain and spray. I did not see the light on Innistrahull. Some time before the wreck I saw two lights, but I do not know the Irish coast, and I cannot tell you where they were. As I have said, the order was given to lower the boats. There were seven small boats, I think, on board, four of which were lowered. One of them was in the fore-part, the others in the off-part, or cabin end. I saw the three boats in the cabin end in course of being lowered, but I did not see them in the water, and I know nothing whatever as to their fate. When the boat in the steerage end was lowered I got into it with others. There was in all, to the best of my judgment, ten or eleven of us, all steerage passengers, I think, beside two seamen. No provisions were taken on board; we were near shore. Our boat, however, was scarcely launched when she capsized. When the boat lurched over I got hold of it, but I cannot say what part of it; and when it righted again I managed to scramble in.

"I never saw a living soul after that. I did not hear a single cry when the boat keeled over, and I never afterwards saw any of my companions. I was very much put about. I must have grasped the boat quite mechanically, and when I got into it again I don't know that I could have told where I was. I did not see the Cambria go down. The waves carried my boat quickly away from her. When I recovered myself I noticed some one lying in the bottom of the boat. I stooped down and found that it was a young woman, lying face downwards. She was dead. The body was dressed in a black silk gown, but I did not pay attention to anything else. I believe she was a steerage passenger, but I do not know her name. My reason for thinking she was a steerage passenger is that, when on board the Cambria, a boy whom I knew told me that he knew a young woman that was going to some place between Enniskillen and Irvinestown. I don't remember exactly where, and from what he said of her I believe that that was the young woman who was in my boat.

"Well, I saw that nothing could be done for her, poor thing; and, to tell the truth, I did not feel able to do much for myself. The oars were tied with small ropes to the boat, and I was not equal to the exertion of recovering them; I just let the boat drift aimlessly along. The wind and the waves carried me along all morning with my melancholy burden—the poor thing at the bottom of the boat. After daybreak the wind moderated somewhat, and the rain took off slightly. The sea, however, continued to run high; the waves lashed over my boat, and every moment I expected her to go down. I had no knowledge of the coast, although I saw it not far off, and I know no more than the dead where I was or where I was drifting to. At 2½ o'clock that afternoon, after fourteen and a half hours' drifting helplessly in the storm, I was picked up by the Enterprise, Captain Gillespie, in Lough Foyle. I was almost insensible at the time. A rope was was passed around my body and I was drawn on deck. I was brought to Londonderry, and have since been almost entirely confined to bed. I lost all my clothes and eleven guineas in money. Besides this a brother of mine in America intrusted me with parcels of goods to friends at home, and these have all been lost.

TEXAS UNDER WATER.

The Great Floods—Immense Destruction of Life and Property.

There has been a sudden, and in some instances unprecedented, rise in the rivers and streams of Western Texas, causing great destruction of property, especially on the plantations, as we learn from the San Antonio *Herald* and San Marcos *Pioneer*. The following is from the latter journal October 22:—

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle another disastrous overflow of the streams in this country, one totally unexpected and altogether unprecedented in character. We had expected the rain of Sunday, the 16th instant, to raise Blanco, but had no thought that any very heavy rains had fallen towards its head, or that anything more than an ordinary fall rise would be the result. Early on Monday morning, Blanco rose with frightful rapidity, sweeping off fences, drowning stock, uprooting and washing away whole fields of cotton, and, indeed, carrying everything before it.

The damage done is immense and falls heavily upon the sufferers. As far down as we have any report the loss is almost ruinous to many. Those who claim to know state that the water was eight feet higher than in the last tremendous overflow.

We are now informed that four negroes, instead of three, as at first reported, were drowned on Dr. Thompson's place. A Mexican living on the farm next to Major Nance's is also supposed to have been drowned, as the house in which he lived was swept away. From the mouth of Blanco down everything has been swept away—cotton, corn, fodder, fences, mills, and gin stands, etc. We hear that Mr. Mooney's mill and factory are in ruins. Altogether this flood is unprecedented.

This morning (Thursday) Mr. C. W. McGehee and Mr. J. Pitts returned from Austin, bringing the first reliable news of the high waters in that section that we have yet received. They report that the Colorado was within four feet of the height reached in the last overflow, and that much damage has again been done to the farmers in the bottom lands. The pontoon bridge is completely used up, the boats broken and carried away. One negro was drowned at Austin, and seventeen in Hornsby's Bend, ten miles below the town.

PHILADELPHIA "REPEATERS."

Their Arrival in New York—Arrest of a Ringleader.

A gang of three hundred Philadelphia "repeaters" arrived in this city yesterday morning, under the leadership of Robert Lister Smith, John Ahern, Michael Noodles, alias Dooling, and the notorious Alderman William McMullin, all of whom are political roughs of the worst kind. During the day they were "colonized" in various parts of the Eighth ward, and duly prepared to exercise their vocation to the best of their ability in behalf of the Tammany nominees in general, and at the dictation of Mike Norton in particular. The United States autnorities were aware of the projected visit of this gang, and warrants for the apprehension of the ringleaders were speedily issued by Commissioner Shields, and placed in the hands of the Marshal's officers.

Judge Ned McGowan, who was expelled from California by the Vigilance Committee, is with the gang, and is stopping at the New England Hotel, on the Bowery.

Early last evening a squad of five deputy marshals, with warrants for Smith and Ahern, overtook and stopped, at the corner of Broadway and Bond street, a carriage in which Ahern, Smith, and McMullin were riding in company with ex-Alderman John Murray of this city. Smith was promptly seized, but Ahern and McMullin jumped out and escaped.

Murray made a great ado, and shrieked frantically for the police to take the deputy marshals to the station-house, but the sagacious police inspected the warrants, shook their heads sadly, and declared they could do nothing, while Smith, despite his resistence, was speedily handcuffed and marched off to Ludlow street jail.

McMullin's men will be sharply watched to-day, not only by the Deputy Marshals of New York, but by half-a-dozen deputies sent on from Philadelphia by Marshal Gregory of that city. Two of these men were on the train that brought the "repeaters" from Philadelphia, and were obliged to jump off at the risk of their lives to escape the assaults of the roughs.

Among the arrivals from Philadelphia are the following, who are quartered at the St. Denis Hotel:—The Hon. Samuel Josephs, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; M. C. Hurley, B. Doyle, Frederick Gerker, Frank Hagerty, J. H. Heaney, and J. W. Bolican. The object of their visit to this city is said to be to "look after" the election, but whether to participate in it, or merely for the purpose of observing the *modus operandi*, with a view to copying the improvements for application in Philadelphia, is not as yet divulged.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

THE DUCK WAR.

The Maryland Oyster Tug Puts the Havre-de-Grace Duckers to Flight.

Monday last, October 31, was the time for the commencement of the regular ducking season. The most of our gunners were out that morning to commence operations, when, about 10 o'clock, a gunboat was descried in the distance. The gunners hastily gathered up their decoys and made for shore. Small boats were manned and sent out from the gunboat in pursuit, but we believe the only captures made by the naval heroes was one little boy and about a half-dozen old decoys.

One of the armed boats, commanded in person by the brave Captain Copper, pursued one party to the town wharf, where the pursued turned on his would-be captors and, with resolute will, showed them the muzzle of an ugly looking "ducker" in a way that was not quite comfortable, when they turned tail about and fled most ingloriously, proving that one Havre-de-Gracian is equal to five of these naval heroes. The excitement in town ran high; men, women, and children were on the streets and lined the shores, all indignant at the presence of a man-of-war before our town for the purpose of preventing our citizens from following their usual and legitimate means of obtaining bread for themselves and families.

On Tuesday afternoon, from some unknown cause, the obnoxious craft weighed anchor and steamed rapidly down the bay. Where she has gone, whether she will return, and if so, when, and what is to be the result of this raid on the duckers of the Susquehanna flats, remains to be seen.—*Havre Republican.*

ADVENTURE OF A MECHANIC.

He Confines Himself in a Bank Vault.

The Louisiana Savings Bank is building a large vault. Admission to it is gained through large wrought-iron doors, to which are affixed patent locks. These locks were put in order lately by a locksmith named Tympe. After arranging the fastenings on the door he lit a candle and proceeded inside the vault to see how they fitted. Closing the door after him the eccentric catch of the lock fell, locking him in. Those upon the outside could render him no assistance, since it was a combination lock, and no one knew the numbers at which it was set. In this narrow cell, shut in by the four walls of the vault and the huge iron door, the man felt as if he was buried alive. The only means by which he could obtain air or drink was through a small hole in the door, not the twentieth of an inch in diameter. The atmosphere of the cell-like place was fetid and noisome, and the man felt as if he would suffocate. Fortunately he had carried with him into the vault a hammer and chisel, and with them, the only instruments he had, he proceeded to cut his way out. The work was slow and tedious, and required two hours and a half of incessant labor. He succeeded at last, however, and was taken, more dead than alive, from the vault. The wonder is that he did not suffocate.

A PRINCELY CAREER.

A California Rothschild.

The Bank of California—the great money power of the Pacific coast—paid dividends last year amounting to $600,000. The cashier of this bank is one of the most remarkable men in California, possessing business qualities of the highest order, united with a power of endurance and mental elasticity which enable him to carry forward successfully and easily operations which would appal persons of ordinary capacity. Upon the opening of the Pacific Road the Bank of California appropriated a large sum for the purpose of properly entertaining representative men from the East, and from that time down to the present every public and professional personage visiting the Pacific coast has partaken of the hospitality so liberally provided. Mr. Ralston, the cashier, represents the bank in these receptions, and none who have fallen into his hands will ever forget his courteous attentions. His dinners at the Bank Club House are the pride of all Californians, while his country establishment, twenty miles out of the city, with apartments for one hundred guests, and his stables, with a stud of forty horses, are justly regarded as something marvellous. Mr. Ralston has just been re-elected to the position which he has so long held, and in which he exerts a financial and political power altogether unequalled by any man west of the Rocky Mountains.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Why the Armistice Failed.

Count Bismarck's Account.

Impending Destruction of Paris

Further Prussian Successes.

Defeat of the Franc-tireurs

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Pacific Railroad Banditti.

The New York Election.

FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice Failure—Bismarck's Account.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of negotiations for an armistice:—

The French Government having declared, through its representative, M. Thiers, its inability to accept the German offer of an armistice on the basis of the *statu quo*, the Count proposed that the French name a time for holding the elections for a Constituent Assembly. The Germans promised that in such an event absolute freedom of elections should be respected, even in the territory now occupied by the Prussians. M. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult Jules Favre and General Trochu, but at length returned to Versailles without the power to accept the German offer.

Close Investment of Paris.

King William has issued an order that no person whatever will hereafter be allowed to enter or leave Paris.

Five balloon passengers have just been captured and will be court-martialed for a violation of orders.

The Impending Destruction of the City.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—All Berlin newspapers, official and otherwise, throw the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. The latter have thus far obstinately refused to recognize plain facts.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The *Correspondence* of this city asserts that the French Government acts as if it were unconscious of its defeat. Its tone and manner are the same as they would have been if the French army had been victorious and now before the city of Berlin.

The New Capital of Lorraine.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The city of Metz has been made the capital of German Lothringen (Lorraine).

Reluctance of King William to Bombard Paris.

The *Times* this morning has reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace. It is said that Baron Haussmann has been arrested.

The Franc-tireurs Repulsed.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 5.—General Trusnow reported to the Prussian headquarters here yesterday, that his division had repulsed the Franc-tireurs in several engagements on the 2d inst., between Colmar and Belfort. He reports, also, the occurrence of several skirmishes at Rougemont and Petitmagny between the Prussians officers and one hundred and three men.

The French

Fortress of Belfort

was evacuated on Thursday, 3d inst. Commandant Gardes Mobiles, in which the French lost five nication with General Werder has been re-established.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 8—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 90⅛; 10-40s, 87⅝. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. New Corn, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Tallow is flat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 8—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89⅜; of 1867, 90½. Railways firm: Erie, 19.

LONDON, Nov. 8—1·30 P. M.—Tallow, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—1·30 P. M.—Cotton declining. Receipts of Wheat for three days 11,000 quarters, all American. Lard declining.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Quiet Election—An Immense Vote Being Polled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The voting in this city is proceeding quietly, and it is probable the city will poll the largest vote on record. Many citizens who habitually take no part in elections were this morning seen at the polls. In some districts long lines were formed as early as 8 o'clock. A large vote is already in. The inspectors, marshals and police work harmoniously, and thus far no disturbances have occurred.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 107¼; do. 1865, do. 107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63¾; Missouri 6s, 91¼; Canton Co., 68½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 20¼; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¼; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 1000 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales 9500 barrels. Wheat steady; sales 42,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·27@1·28 for new; red Western at $1·38@1·37. Corn firm and scarce; old mixed Western 90@91c.; sales 24,000 bushels. Oats firm; sales 27,000 bushels Ohio at 56@56c.; Western at 55½@56c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; mess, $24·37@24·50; prime, $21@22. Lard steady; steam, 13½@15½c.; kettle, 15½@15½c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Pacific Railroad Banditti—Another Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—A despatch dated at Elko to-day says:—On Saturday evening the eastern bound train was stopped at Progress by five men supposed to be deserters from Camp Halleck. The engine and express car were detached from the train and run on four miles ahead. The express car was broken open, the messenger gagged, and $3100 taken. A special train with police and horses was immediately started from this point and arrived at the place of the robbery a few hours later. A glove was found on the spot with the name of "Carr" printed on it. Carr is the soldier who killed a woman at Camp Halleck about two weeks ago, and escaped from the guard-house.

Several arrests have been made of parties suspected of being concerned in the robbery near Reno.

The rain has been falling during the past two days throughout the Pacific coast.

Respect to Judge Crittenden.

All the Courts adjourned to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Judge A. P. Crittenden. A charge of murder has been entered against Mrs. Fair, who killed Judge Crittenden.

Australian Steamship Lines.

W. P. Webb is here, perfecting the arrangements for the establishment of an Australian steamship line.

Heavy Verdict Against the Union Pacific.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 8.—In the District Court yesterday, in the case of Eldridge & Hawson against the Union Pacific Railroad Company the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $19,000.

A Snow Storm

occurred here on Sunday night and snow fell yesterday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisiana Election—An Overwhelming Republican Majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The election passed off without disturbance. There is every indication of an overwhelming Republican majority, but it will be twenty-four hours before the particulars can be ascertained. I will telegraph at the earliest possible moment. H. C. WARMOTH.

The News Growing Better.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—This city has never had so quiet and orderly an election. Not a single act of violence is reported. Seven companies of regulars, with two Gatlin guns, and the militia were held in readiness in case of need, and the Democrats considered themselves as much protected as the Republicans. According to the returns thus far received, the city is Republican by not less than 5000, and the State by 20,000. Four out of five Republican Congressmen are elected. The Fifth district is doubtful. Sypher's majority in the first district is estimated at 2000; Sheldon, Second district, 10,000; Darrall, Third district, 3000; McCleery, Fourth district, 4000. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Cotton heavy and tending downward; middling, 16c. Flour steady and business small; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat dull; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·30@1·60; common to fair, $1·10@1·25; Indiana and Ohio, $1·28@1·30. Corn firm; white, 70@78c. for old, and 74@75c. for new; yellow, 75@85c. for old and 78@83c. for new. Rye quiet at 60@70c. Oats quiet at 46@48c. Mess Pork quiet at $26@26 50. Bacon quiet and stock scarce, with no rib sides in market: clear sides, 19¼c.; shoulders, 15@15½c. Hams, 25c. Lard dull at 16c. Whisky quiet at 89@90c.

PARIS.

Privations—The Consumption of Gas—Organization of the Besieged City.

The Mayor of Paris, by advertisement in the *Journal Officiel*, invites the consumers of gas to practice the most rigid economy, and warns them if they do not he will be compelled to issue orders for reducing the consumption, which, as he very justly observes, "may prove inconvenient to a great number of persons." As a foretaste of what may be expected if his invitation is not complied with, he requests them for the present to extinguish their lights at 10½.

A decree of the Minister of Commerce fixes the price of meat for the week ending October 24, as follows:—Fillet, 1f. 80c. the kilogramme (about 17 cents per pound); rump steak, 1f. 40c. the kilogramme; other parts, 80c. the kilogramme. These are certainly not extravagant prices.

A romantic story is told that M. Jules Favre, wishing to set an example of frugality in famine times, gave a select dinner party, at which he set down a dish of three mutton chops before seven guests. As might have been expected, they were all left for the sake of manners. It is not said whether horseflesh formed part of the repast at the Minister's table, but the principal luxury was a small ham, which the company pared to the bone.

The London *Daily News* (Oct. 24) Paris correspondent writes:—The organization of Paris, as a besieged city, is now in good working trim, and it must be admitted that its results are more satisfactory than a few weeks ago could have been anticipated. Except when some important event is taking place at the front, there are no crowds in the streets, and even the groups which used to impede circulation are now rare. The National Guards go in turn to the ramparts, like clerks to their office. In the morning the battalions are changed, and those who come off duty march to their respective "quarters" and quietly disband. Unless there is some extraordinary movement, during the rest of the day and night there is little marching of troops. In the evening the Boulevards are moderately full from 8 to 10 o'clock, but now that only half the number of street lamps are lit—they look gloomy even then—at 10½ every *cafe* and shop are closed, and half an hour later every one has gone home. There are no quarrels and no drunkards. Robberies occasionally occur, but they are rare. Social evils have again made their appearance, but they are not so insolently conspicuous as they were under the paternal rule of the Empire. Paris, once so gay, has become as dull as a small German capital. Its inhabitants are not in the depths of despair, but they are thoroughly bored. They are in the position of a company of actors shut up in a theatre night and day, and left to their own devices, without an audience to applaud or to hiss them.

SOUTHERN CRITICISM.

A Psychological View of Rip Van Winkle.

The critic of the New Orleans *Republican* airily throws off the following in the course of a two column article:—

Has it ever occurred to any one that his fancied one night's sleep is typical of the resurrection? That while inebriety and the worthlessness it superinduces are vividly portrayed by the actor, the author typified the beyond, and the stage gives its emphatic indorsement of the grand idea of Irving?

Has it ever, too, occurred to any one that whatever genius, with its God-given capacity of hammering out immortal sparks from the anvil of thought, places its hand on a locality, and these sparks take the form of sentient beings, thenceforth and forever that locality is imperishable in the memory of man? We need not ask the question of a thinker. And if the stage, which is one of the great transmissory vehicles of genius, costumes each sparkling thought and gives it the vitality of men and women in robustuous life, the world is all the better for the costuming and vitalization.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Civil Service Reform.

The President and Mr. Trumbull.

Destructive Fires in the West.

The New York Election.

Elections in Delaware and Maryland

Rioting at Odessa and Smyrna.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Trumbull and the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator Trumbull had a long interview with the President this morning, in the course of which he made many inquiries about the resignation of Secretary Cox and the causes of the latter's leaving the Cabinet. He also informed the President that the revenue reform party would carry Missouri by a large majority.

Civil Service Reform.

Senator Trumbull is preparing a speech in support of his civil service reform measure, which was introduced last winter, and which he intends to press with vigor. It makes it a misdemeanor for Congressmen to recommend persons for office, or to solicit Federal patronage from executive departments.

The Louisiana Election.

The President received a despatch this morning from his brother-in-law, Collector Casey, of New Orleans, stating that the election there yesterday passed off very quietly, and that so far as returns have been received they indicate the success of the Republican ticket throughout the State, and the election of three out of five members of Congress.

Awaiting News from New York.

The President and three members of the Cabinet who are in town are at the White House to-day waiting anxiously for telegrams from New York and other points where disturbances are anticipated. Grant expects to receive to-night from Senators and others sufficient information to give him an idea of the result of the elections in various States.

Secretary Delano

stated emphatically to-day that he did not intend to make any changes in the Interior Department for some time, and that all reports to the contrary are idle speculations.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Commander James S. Thornton has been ordered to navigation duty at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Cook to temporary duty on board the training-ship Independence; Assistant Paymaster Gowen to duty as assistant to Paymaster Emery, at the New York Navy Yard; Commander McCauley has been detached from navigation duty at Portsmouth Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Academy; and Passed Assistant Surgeon McMurtrie from the receiving-ship Potomac, and plased on waiting orders.

Senator Trumbull

had an hour's interview with the President to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Revision of Army Tactics.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The board to revise the army tactics, which has been in session here since September 25, adjourned on yesterday. General Schofield, the President, left for San Francisco on Sunday, with General Potter, commanding Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory. The other members of the board, General Merrill, Major Van Voast, and Colonel Hamilton, remain here a short time as a committee to perfect the text of three volumes of new tactics to be completed in the course of two weeks.

Fire in St Louis.

The machine shop of the new reservoir, corner of Grand avenue and Second street, was burned last night. The loss on machinery, owned by Knapp & Co., of the Fort Pitt Iron Works of Pittsburg, is $30,000. No insurance.

Destructive Fire in Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 7.—This morning a fire broke out in the buildings occupied by O. W. Pierce & Co. as a wholesale grocery, which was almost totally destroyed. A large quantity of coffee, tobacco, and teas were saved in a damaged condition. The books and accounts were all saved. The loss on the buildings and contents is estimated at $100,000.

Pierce & Co. were insured as follows:—In Manhattan Company, N. Y., $5000; North American, N. Y., $5000; Imperial, London, $12,500; Andes, Cincinnati, $5000; Commercial, Albany, $5000; Underwriter, $15,000; Ætna, $15,000; Home, N. Y., $15,000; Home, New Haven, $10,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $10,000; International of New York, $7000; North American, of Hartford, $5000; Lorillard, of New York, $5000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2500; Putnam, $20,000. Insurance on buildings about $10,000, mostly in Chicago companies. How the fire originated is not known.

FROM DELAWARE.

Election Disturbances—Rioting at Odessa and Smyrna.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 8.—The election in this city up to noon is progressing without disturbance. The colored citizens are generally voting and seem inclined to be earnest in asserting their new rights. There are rumors of serious riots by white men at Odessa and Smyrna, and it is stated that the Deputy United States Marshals at these places have been driven off the ground, the colored men prevented from voting, and the ballot-boxes seized.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Election in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The election is proceeding in the most orderly manner. Up to this hour (1·30) not an arrest has been made. A heavy vote is being polled.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The City Quiet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Afternoon.—The city is very quiet, and there are no signs of disturbance. A large number of arrests have been made by both the Federal authorities and the police. In the Eighth ward a slight disturbance was occasioned by a deputy marshal, who threatened to assault a legal voter, but he was promptly removed, and the trouble ended there. The negro marshals have so far conducted themselves with great propriety. They are attentive to their duties, and avoid giving offense. A large vote is being polled, most of the interest concentrating in the contest for the Mayoralty. In the upper part of the city Ledwith is running ahead, but the lower wards are strong for Hall.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

The weekly bank statement last night is a comparatively favorable one, showing a moderate increase in resources. The deposits are larger by $337,506; specie by $295,375, and loans have expanded $107,464. On the other hand the legal-tenders have decreased $390,760. The clearings have increased $3,553,328, but the aggregate business at the banks is still below the average, as the falling off of the previous week was nearly six millions. The balances have improved $449,029. These figures, though favorable, are not likely to affect the condition of the market.

The arrangement entered into yesterday by the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad and the Reading Railroad Company, by which the latter assumes control of the former, guaranteeing a payment of 12 per cent. on stock to the amount of $2,000,000, attracted considerable attention, and is regarded as very favorable to the stockholders of the first-named company. The lease runs for 999 years, and is practically a purchase on the part of the Reading Company. The Norristown Railroad stock has always stood high in this market, being at a premium of $30 per share. The increase in dividends from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the new lease, together with an allowance of 26 shares per 100 shares in addition, is certainly not calculated to depreciate it in the esteem of the investors. 12 per cent. is a good dividend, and when secured is all the more attractive.

At the Stock Board a large business was transacted, and prices were well maintained. Sales of City 6s, new, at 102⅝, and of Lehigh gold loan at 89¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was steady at 50¾@50·94, without sales. Pennsylvania was taken at 59¼, Lehigh Valley at 59, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46@46⅝. Norristown Railroad stock, owing to the lease to the Reading Company, went up out of sight, none being offered for sale; but 100 was bid, an advance of 20 since yesterday. 38¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 32.

Bank shares were in demand. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120; Mechanics' at 31¾, and Seventh National at 102½.

Locust Mountain Coal sold at 42½, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 22½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 108¾@108¾; do. 1864, 107⅞@107¾; do. 1865, 107⅜@107¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109⅞; do. 1868, do. 109¾@110; 10-40s, 106⅝@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111½; Gold, 110⅝@110⅝; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82½@83; Central Pacific Railroad, 90⅝@91⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 73@74⅝.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅝	11·30 A. M.	110⅜
10·55 "	110⅜	11·45 "	110⅜
11·00 "	110⅜	11·48 "	110⅜
11·02 "	110⅜	12·18 P. M.	110⅜
11·03 "	110⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N..c.	102¾	25 sh O C & A R..	46
$400 do.....	102¾	100 do.....b60.	46⅛
$1000 N Pa 7s.....	91¾	100 do.....s30.	46⅛
$10000 Pa & N Y C 7s lots....	91⅝	300 do.....s.	46⅛
		200 do.....s.	46⅛
$2000 do.....	91⅝	500 do..s.b30.	46⅛
$1000 W Jersey R 6s	91¾	44 do.....c.	46
$2000 O C & A 7s....	77¾	2 do.....	46
$2000 W & Frank. 7s lots....	85	200 do..s.b30.	46⅛
		200 sh C & Am R.b5.	115¾
3 sh Far & M Bk.	120	5 sh 7th Nat Bk..	102¾
40 sh Leh V R....	59	50 sh Locust Mt...	42½
44 do ...s.b5.	59	30 sh 13th & 15th R	22½
100 sh Leh Nav St..c	32	6 sh Penna R..s.	59¾

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"On 'Change to-day the wheat market was heavy and dull. The cotton market was unsettled, opening firm on a better market at Liverpool, but closing weak and flat.

"The news from Europe that the armistice negotiations had been broken off sent the brokers scurrying into the Gold Room at a very early hour and occasioned great excitement and a feverish market all day, developing, as it did, two strong antipathetic feelings as to the course which gold should pursue under the circumstances. It so intimidated the shorts that they began buying immediately, the early sales occurring at 110¾. From this point there was a decline to 110⅜ at the formal opening of the board; but fresh buyers appearing, among them a prominent speculator for a decline, who had been short of the market for a couple of months, there was a rally to 110⅞. Here the 'bears,' who take the ground that war in Europe means the continued transfer of foreign capital to this country, began to sell, and brought about a fresh decline to 110⅛—their views being confirmed by the decline in exchange or the greater eagerness of the bankers to draw bills. At this juncture cash gold became scarce, and the loaning rate turned in favor of the holders of gold, which induced a fresh advance to 110⅞, the market finally settling down to 110⅝.

"The leading bankers, as above stated, showed a disposition to draw more freely, and rates fell off an eighth to a quarter per cent., the market closing steady, however, at the reduced quotations.

"The money market was easy, with the bulk of business at five per cent., although many of the stock houses paid six per cent. without objection. Among the government dealers the rates were four and five per cent., with no transactions above the latter figure. Commercial paper was steady at 7@8½ per cent. as the extreme rates of discount for prime double name acceptances.

"The Government list was strong in the forenoon in response to the advance in gold, but settled a fraction at the afternoon board, closing up firm again with the stronger tone of the London quotation, which came 89¾@89¾ in the morning, but closed to-night 89¾@89⅞."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales at $6·50@6·62½. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand at $2·10@2·12.

The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. The demand is mostly from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·87½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is fair and confined to prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 5600 bushels Western red at $1·39@1·40; 3800 bushels do. amber at $1·40@1·45, and white at $1·45@1·60. Rye sells at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is higher and in active request. Sales of 8000 bushels at 88@90c. for yellow, and 87c. up to 86c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Pennsylvania and Western at 53@55c.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 50 barrels Western iron-bound at 90c., and 50 barrels Pennsylvania do. at 90c.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales at $6·50@6·62½. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand at $2·10@2·12.

The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. The demand is mostly from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·87½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is fair and confined to prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 5600 bushels Western red at $1·39@1·40; 3800 bushels do. amber at $1·40@1·45, and white at $1·45@1·60. Rye sells at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is higher and in active request. Sales of 8000 bushels at 88@90c. for yellow, and 87c. up to 86c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Pennsylvania and Western at 53@55c.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 50 barrels Western iron-bound at 90c., and 50 barrels Pennsylvania do. at 90c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SUMNER ON PEACE.

From the Missouri Republican.

Charles Sumner prides himself upon being an orator—not a speech-maker, but an orator, and he is a living exemplification of the very wide difference there is between the two. Put the honorable Charles upon the stump, and he would drive three-fourths of the audience away in a state of mental obfuscation within a half hour; for it is his pleasure to deal in that sort of sublimated logic and metaphysical bombast which is "caviare to the general." Honest, practical people, who want honest, practical ideas clothed in plain and sensible language, find themselves unable to follow the tortuous windings of his elaborated eloquence, and speedily abandon the attempt in despair. To do the gentleman justice, he has a hearty contempt for what are sometimes called the "intelligent masses," and seldom or never wastes his rhetorical ammunition by firing into the flock. He prefers the more select few, who appreciate the art of using a vast multitude of words to express an insignificant number of thoughts, and who like to have those words nicely polished and cleverly dovetailed together until they form a pretty piece of mosaic, charming to look upon, but of no special value to anybody or anything. As a manufacturer of this style of article, Sumner has no equal in the land, but the work requires ample time, and the consequence is that he seldom lays more than one or two oratorical eggs in a season; but these are always accompanied by such a prodigious cackling that the public are obliged to direct their attention to the product of the Massachusetts hen. Heretofore the nest has been built in the Senate, and the process of incubation and delivery consummated there, but since the war has eliminated "the relic of barbarism" from our governmental system, Sumner finds scanty material for those ponderous appeals which occupied five or six hours in the reading, and were then consigned to the vaults of the *Congressional Globe* to wait for an indefinitely postponed resurrection. But he must speak his piece; he cannot let the world "burst in ignorance," and is naturally unwilling to burst himself by withholding information which he is morally certain no one else can furnish; so he falls back upon the last resort of overburdened minds and delivers a lecture. Two birds are killed by this lecture stone, for Sumner is a shrewd fellow in money matters, and never looks askance at hard cash. Lyceums and other associations that feel honored by being tickled with a senatorial straw pay him handsomely for his effort, and he has an opportunity to ride his particular hobby as fast and as far as he chooses. That hobby is eminently characteristic of the man. It is not war, for Sumner dislikes blood in any shape; it is not love, for Sumner's first and only appearance in the court of Venus has not been as satisfactory as could be wished; but it is—peace. His peaceful toils began some thirty years ago, and the earliest of them may be found in the school books which prevailed in New England about that time. They have been continued at short intervals ever since, and the last instalment has just been served up in a lecture, the title of which is—"The Duel between France and Germany, and its Lessons of Civilization."

Now there is a slight impropriety, according to our view of the case, in a chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations telling the European nations what they ought and ought not to do, except when the duties of his official position require him to speak on the subject; but we pass this by for a brief examination of the advice tendered, and the charming consistency which it displays.

Senator Sumner informs Count Bismarck that war is an awful thing, and never exists in well-regulated communities; that Prussia and France never should have gone to fighting at all, and must stop it at once; that Prussia ought to be content with the honors of victory, and not require France to give up Alsace and Lorraine, or pay the expenses of the military ball at which the couple have been dancing these three months past; that Prussia should insist upon a complete disarmament on the part of France, and when this is done, disarm herself. This, our lecturer contends, is the proper solution of the whole question; will save a great deal of money to France and Prussia, assist the cause of civilization and Christianity, inaugurate the millennium, etc.

Bismarck has not yet replied to Sumner's suggestions, but may do so during the present armistice; meanwhile we venture a single remark to the apostle of peace. A few years since there was unpleasantness existing in this country, and two sections that ought to have been linked together in bonds of perpetual love stabbed at each other's hearts. While that war was being kindled, we never remember to have heard from Senator Sumner any earnest pleadings for a compromise of existing difficulties, but on the contrary he did as much as any other one man to precipitate hostilities. While the war was in progress we are not aware that he did anything to soften its animosities, or lessen the terrible calamities which followed in its train; but on the contrary he advocated its prosecution to the bitter end, and "cried havoc" as vociferously as the fiercest of his party. Since the war was over he has voted steadily for the maintenance of a standing army which costs the people over $90,000,000 annually—or $16,000,000 more than England pays for her military establishment—and does nothing but control elections and override law at the South, and kill perhaps fifty Indians a year. In short, the Hon. Charles Sumner's peace record is a very rotten affair, and if Count Bismarck knows anything about it, he will, should he read the lecture aforesaid, unquestionably set down our chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as either an arrant hypocrite or an egregious ass.

CHILD-MURDER VS. FOUNDLING ASYLUMS.

From the N. Y. World.

The revelation freshly made of the extent and the atrocity of child-murder in New York will lose the effect it ought to have if it fails to compel our attention to the necessity of the establishment, upon a larger scale and a more enduring basis, of those asylums for the reception of the children of vice or of poverty whom now we consign to the tender mercies of medical murderers. It is incredible that a woman who becomes a mother before she becomes a wife has arrived, in many cases, at that pitch of unnatural wickedness that she will deliberately sacrifice the life of her offspring, particularly when such a procedure puts her own in so imminent jeopardy, when an alternative is offered whereby she can preserve both them and her own reputation. And it is probable that not many married women who are too poor or even who are too heartless to rear their own children are heartless enough to pursue such a course or courageous enough to run such a risk when the burden and the peril may be alike avoided. No possible facilities that the public might provide for the disposition of illegitimate children would do much towards encouraging the immorality in women against which such heavy social penalties are already in force. But very limited facilities to that end would suffice to check the graver criminality of child-murder. The moralists who denounce any attempt to limit the spread of contagious diseases, and who belong to the same school as those moralists who used to denounce and possibly who still denounce the erection of lightning-rods as a "flying in the face of Providence," will doubtless object to this device for relieving innocence from the penalties of guilt. But objections from such a quarter we can afford to disregard. The *Tribune*, which expressed a while ago a desire to secure the infliction of an inevitable penalty of mortal disease upon any man guilty of profligacy, and also, by inference, upon his wife and his children to the third and fourth generation, would doubtless insist, as it is logically bound to insist, equally upon dooming to death the children of unmarried parents. In that position the class which makes its living by the murder of unborn or new-born infants is with it. But we trust to see it made manifest that the common sense and the humanity of New York are against it.

An opportunity is now, by a curious coincidence, opened to New York to manifest its benevolence in the most practical way. The revelation of this grievous social bane is followed by tidings of its social antidote. With the announcement of the exposure and the probable punishment of the child-murderers comes the announcement of the progress of the child-savers. The nucleus of a Foundling Asylum which already exists, thanks to private charity, now appeals to the public for the means to expand itself into a public and permanent institution. The Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church, whose asylum, straitened and obscure as it has necessarily been, has already wrought incalculable benefit, have taken for its uses a larger building than that which has heretofore housed it. They have obtained a grant from the Legislature of $100,000 for their noble work upon condition that an equal sum shall be otherwise contributed. A quarter of this sum has already been privately subscribed, and a fair is to be held at the armory of the 22d Regiment in Fourteenth street, during next week, of which the proceeds are to go towards raising the remainder. It is not to be supposed that the deficit will not be nearly, if not altogether, made up. It is to be hoped that no sectarian feeling may be allowed to interfere with the exercise, so freshly proven to be a needed exercise, of the characteristic munificence of New York. Other sects may properly be stimulated by this example to go and do likewise. And a public institution, altogether unsectarian, may properly be projected. But the field is ample for many more laborers than are now employed, and, whatever we may afterwards design or do, our first duty in the premises is clearly to strengthen the hands of those who are already working in it.

SKILLED NURSES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We urged attention some months ago to the business, or rather profession, of educated nurses as a path open for women which would insure them work that would demand their best powers of body and mind, and at the same time pay them a certain and comfortable living income. From the number of letters which we have received since then on the subject we are confirmed in our opinion of the imperative need of such callings for a large class of women who are not illiterate and yet not capable of teaching or any artistic pursuit, and the fullness with which this work meets such need. Many women in our own knowledge have studied during the summer to fit themselves for the occupation, but found an almost insuperable difficulty in the way of obtaining instruction or preparatory practice, there being only one institution which would furnish either in the country—that in Philadelphia, which could admit only a limited number. The subject has attracted attention also in England, and provision is making for as thorough training of nurses as that of physicians. A late writer in *Fraser*, discussing the demand for educated women in the sick room, places the proper maximum price for a skilled nurse at three guineas per day, which is certainly higher than they are at all likely to obtain. "A gentleman who educates his daughter as a nurse," the writer says, "has provided for her future as securely as for that of his son to whom he has given a profession."

However this may be, the fact here is that so long as there is sickness there will be a constant demand for nurses, and the prices now paid to even illiterate, incompetent women who fill the post are higher than those commanded by ordinary teachers. The women are waiting, and so is the work, and nothing is needed but the education to bring them together. Will not some of our pioneers in works of charity take this work in hand and furnish the missing link before winter begins? To place the means of self-help in the hands of the needy is assuredly worth treble the sum expended in alms. Besides, the expense here is small. In the institution inaugurated by Warrington some twenty years ago in Philadelphia, the machinery of charity is, with true Quaker shrewdness and wisdom, made to react upon itself so as to become self-supporting. Two months is enough for a capable and alert woman to fit herself for the business; education under the best physicians and boarding are furnished her at a nominal sum; a lying-in department provides at the same time practice to her and attention to a large number of charity patients; while the house, becoming a home for the trained nurses when out of work, pays a large share of its own expenses.

We hope to see a similar institution started before cold weather begins in New York. It would accomplish more good for women than a dozen conventions to discuss their condition. In a week it would be crowded with applicants ready to be taught how to use their heads and hands effectively, while at the same time it would supply a deficiency long felt among us by furnishing a place where skilled aid could be certainly found in time of illness or sudden peril.

A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

From the New Orleans Times.

The late Secretary of the Interior, General Cox, has been nominated for the next Presidency in the West. We confess to a profound respect for this gentleman, and we should be gratified if his nomination should become a popular and general one. He stands before the people as a martyr to a principle which the people of the United States would ratify by an enormous majority—the principle of non-interference by public officials in the elections of the people, the selection of public officers with reference to their integrity and capacity, the exclusion of partisan influence and Congressional dictation in the choice of subordinate agents of the Government, and the prohibition of the practice of assessing those agents to raise money to buy voters and promote the success of the party in power.

General Cox made a direct issue with General Grant on these propositions. The latter took the opposite grounds, and recognized all the claims of partisan demagogues and committees to the full right of dictating to the chiefs of the department whom they should appoint, and requiring them to assess their subordinates for partisan purposes, to apply the public moneys and patronage to control the votes and opinions of the people, and assist the universal and corrupt schemes of party. General Cox emphatically stated to the President his views and intents on these subjects; if they did not have the approval of the President he tendered his resignation.

The resignation was accepted, and President Grant thus confessed himself as fully pledged to continue, support, and enlarge the infamous system of "running this government exclusively in the interest of a party." This is quite consistent with the antecedent indications of General Grant's idea of the sole object of the establishment of this republic. He never looked upon it in any other light than as a huge gift lottery, in which no one was entitled to hold shares but himself and his friends! The offices are mere pensions for men of approved partisan service. Capacity, honesty, personal merit of any sort, the energetic and faithful administration of the public trusts, go for nothing. It is to make money for ourselves and our party associates that we are placed in power. These are the ideas of the political administration, for resisting which the most high-toned, patriotic, and intelligent member of the Cabinet has been evicted from office.

It is a highly judicious and wise nomination, of this gentleman for the succession to the Presidency. A square contest between him and his principles, and General Grant and his, would make an issue which would determine whether honesty, patriotism, national pride and republican sentiment prevail over selfishness, venality, personal rancor, and avarice.

LO AND HIS GREAT FATHER.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Even Lo, the poor Indian, is after the "head of the Long Branch Government, the cool and imperturbable Grant." A big Indian pow-wow was held at Fort Laramie on the 21st of September, to exhibit to the Indians a Mr. Brunot, who was sent by the President, Lo's Great Father, to try and still further fool the aborigines. Imitating the example of De Soto, when he first met the red man at Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Mississippi, Brunot opened the proceedings with prayer. He then told them what their potent parent Grant had instructed him to say. It was a touching tale; so touching that Messrs. Red Cloud, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Resha, Red Dog, Little Pine, Little Wolf, and a host of other natives of the Western wilds, there and thereabouts, were touched to the quick, and did not like it a "demnition bit;" not that they had any objection to Brunot's speech, but they despised the duplicity of their Great and Good Father. Not to be outdone in Puritanism by Brunot, Red Cloud prefaced his speech with prayer, too; after which he proceeded to talk of his gigantic papa at Washington in a manner greatly in contempt of parental authority. He said "he (Grant) has lied to me. He has his houses filled with gold stolen from my land. My Great Father has told me a story. He has thrown shame on himself. I am ashamed of the Great Father," and piled upon the G. F. other and numerous epithets. Brunot tried to pacify him with some blankets, blue and red cloth, muslin, calico shirts, hats, butcher-knives, tobacco, and kettles, but Red Cloud pulled down with his little finger the lid of his left eye, and said, "you can't fool me; I want none of your knickknacks; I want guns and ammunition." About this time a large crowd of excited Indians commenced looking cross-eyed, and the council broke up for the time-being. It is bad enough for the President of the United States to have earned the contempt of the radical members of the Senate, but when the proud man of the forest, Red Cloud, who carried to Washington the scalps of the white men and women he had slain, as trophies, and was entertained at a state dinner at the White House, detects that his late host is a counterfeit, and exposes him, it is enough to make Generals Dent and Badeau, and the rest of the kitchen Cabinet, weep.

GARIBALDI A FAILURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Garibaldi does not profit by experience. Recent events have shown that popular judgment in favor of his political and military ability was premature. His reputation has been ephemeral. Unfortunately for himself and his friends he is again at once in a critical and a ridiculous position. He was lately reported to be in the vicinity of Besancon, in command of a force of twenty-five thousand French troops, made up of odds and ends, including many consolidated bands of Francstireurs. The National Guards and the Gardes Mobiles refuse to fight under him, and he will find it difficult to harmonize and control the various elements of his command so as to make them really effective. The loss of Dijon is partly attributed to the inefficiency of his force. His position near Besancon was represented as almost surrounded by the Prussians, and fifty thousand more victorious German soldiers were marching in that direction. Only an armistice could save his command from speedy capture or destruction. Indeed, there is a report that he and thirty Italian officers have been already taken prisoners. Garibaldi's military capacity especially has been greatly overrated. His last campaign in Italy, when he attempted to take Rome with his "liberating army," was a miserable *fiasco*, and demonstrated merely that he has no ability as a general. After his last failure in the field in Italy he ought never again to have left the island of Caprera. As a republican he suddenly appeared at the theatre of war to fight for France; but he was beginning to be looked upon as an interloper and adventurer. He issued an order of the day, in which he reproaches republics for their failure to act for mutual defense, and in which he takes President Grant and the United States to task for not actively interfering in the affairs of Spain and of France. Garibaldi denouncing Grant! That is too ridiculous. Garibaldi has some good qualities, but by his injudicious conduct he is injuring the republican cause in Europe and disgracing republican institutions. It would be well if some kind friend of his would escort him back to Caprera and induce him to remain there during the remainder of his life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER,
Made expressly for our sales.
The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

OOLONG TEA IN BASKETS, VIA "OVERLAND ROUTE," just received at Agency, No. 109 CHESNUT Street. 11 2 6t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 8 2m

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1008 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtu2m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 (15) DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.
These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.
Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.
In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.
The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.
All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.
The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.
The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.
Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.
In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.
The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.
(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)
I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—
..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....
(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)
Should *my* (*or our*) offer be accepted, *I* (*or we*) request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.
Date ———.
[Signature], A. B.
C. D.
Witness:
———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he* (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.
Date ———.
[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.
Witness:
———.
Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one*, *two*, and *three*, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule for the following materials and labor:—
1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.
By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.
The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 Dept. of the East.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—
FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.
FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
100 Brass Padlocks.
4 Jack Screws for heavy pivot guns.
For full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.
A. W. RUSSELL,
11 4 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is ready put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A telegraphic despatch was received in this city yesterday, from Warsaw, New York, to the effect that Edward Lyons, alias Landman, who attempted to rob the safe at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, had been convicted of an attempt to break into a bank at Warsaw, and had been sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the Auburn State Prison. Hope and Hughes, the confederates of Lyons, were not tried. A detainer has been lodged against Lyons, and he will be brought here for trial at the expiration of his sentence.

—The carriage-house and stable of Mr. Bishop, on Fortieth street, below Pine, West Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire last evening. It originated from a stove. The loss is estimated at $1000.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the bakery and dwelling of Mr. George Heist, No. 4008 Market street, and, before it could be extinguished, had extended from the cellar to the roof, doing considerable damage. Mr. Heist did not remove any of his furniture, but the occupants of the adjoining house, who were aroused from their beds, carried out considerable of their effects, and thus saved them from damage by water, the building being deluged. The occupants of No. 4006 were Mr. F. C. Smedley and two other tenants. The real estate belongs to Mr. Frederick Dial, who has an insurance of $4000 in the United Firemen's Association.

—A special meeting of the members of the Union League was held last evening for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for directors to be voted for at the next annual meeting. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:—Hon. Morton McMichael, Adolph E. Borie, J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Gibbons, William Sellers, George H. Boker, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, Edward S. Clarke, Stephen A. Caldwell, John P. Verree, Edward C. Knight, Henry Lewis, Edward R. Cope, Samuel C. Perkins, Richard Wright, Joseph Trimble, John Rice, A. D. Jessup, J. Frailey Smith, Edwin N. Benson, Alexander M. Fox, W. H. Kern, W. E. Littleton, Jacob Naylor, Charles K. Ide, James V. Watson, C. J. Hoffman, John Price Wetherill, J. J. Hartman, Joshua Spering, Charles Gilpin, Edward Browning, and Charles Smith.

—The following circular has been issued to the citizens of the Eighth ward with reference to the census which is to be taken on Thursday next:—

"To the people of the Eighth ward, bounded as follows:—South side of Chesnut street, north side of Spruce street, west side of Seventh street to the Schuylkill river:—

"The City Councils, through its Committee on Census, with the object in view of testing in part the accuracy of the census taken during the last summer by the United States officers, have decided to enumerate the residents of the Eighth ward, and all persons residing therein are hereby notified that in each division of said ward two authorized persons will, on Thursday next, November 10, 1870, commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., proceed to collect, by going to each building, information as to the number of actual residents therein, and the citizens are respectfully requested to aid and assist the enumerators, by giving prompt answers to the few questions that will be asked. GEORGE W. HALL,
"Chairman of Committee on Census."

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 110⅜.

—Archbishop Spaulding arrived yesterday by the steamer City of Paris at New York.

—Advices from New Orleans are to the effect that the election passed off quietly there yesterday.

—Two men of Lawrence county, Ohio, have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for a violation of the fifteenth amendment.

—Senator Morrill, of Maine, whose health has been in a critical condition for some time past, is now considered in a fair way toward recovery.

—Considerable excitement prevails in Baltimore over the election that takes place there to-day, and the United States Marshal, to secure the peace, has appointed six hundred deputies.

—By direction of Governor Hoffman the First Division of State militia, of New York, is to hold itself in readiness to-day to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

THE REGULAR STATED MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon at the Almshouse.

The report of the house agent for the two weeks ending November 5, 1870, shows the number of inmates in the house at that date to be 3237; number at the same time last year, 3216; increase, 21. The number admitted during the same time, 262; births, 8; deaths, 27; discharged, 116; eloped, 42. Number of persons granted lodgings, 282; number granted meals, 687.

The number of males now in the house is 1628; 316 of whom are in the insane department; the number of females, 1609; insane, 464.

The Steward reported the house receipts to be $108·96. The out door agent reported having received for support cases, $1255·50.

Dr. Isaac Ray took his seat as the new member from the Twenty-fourth ward.

A number of bills were presented, for which warrants were ordered to be drawn.

The committee on the extension of the insane department presented a report in which the subjects complained of in Mr. Parker's resolution presented at the last meeting, were replied to and explained. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Parker moved that Mr. Woodward and Dr. Isaac Ray be added to the committee.

Mr. Verree announced that as he was placed on the committee before the appointment of the new member, he begged leave to resign his position on that committee in favor of that gentleman. The chairman appointed Dr. Isaac Ray in Mr. Verree's place.

Mr. Server offered a resolution that the Secretary of the board be directed to make application to the Commissioners of Trusts for the appropriation of the income arising frem the several trusts authorized by law to be disbursed by the Board of Guardiuns of the Poor. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Collins offered a resolution that as the first payment for the extension of the insane department will be due according to contract before the next meeting of the board therefore *Resolved*, That upon receipt of the proper certificate from A. Hutton, architect; the work has so far progressed as to meet the terms of the contract, the sub-committee be authorized to indorse the bill, and the secretary is directed to draw the warrant for the same. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Simons moved that the resolution passed at the last meeting with regard to the payment for an arbor for the steward be reconsidered. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Collins it was referred to a special committee.

The following committee were then appointed by the chair: Messrs. Verree, Armstrong, and Server.

The board then adjourned.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The monthly sale of properties by Sheriff Lyle was held last evening at the old Quarter Sessions court room, and was largely attended. Among other properties disposed of were the following for the prices respectively named:—

Three-story building and lot, north side Wallace street, 151 feet 11 inches west Nineteenth street, 28 feet 8 inches front, 100 feet deep, $6800.

Three story brick store, house, and lot, northeast side Norris street, 16 feet 5 inches northwest Thompson street, 15 feet 9 inches front, 108 feet 2½ inches deep on northwest line, 108 feet on southeast line, $2500.

Three-story brick house and lot, northwest side Norris street, 62 feet northwest Almond street, 15 feet front, 97 feet deep on northwest line, 97 feet on southeast line, $2550.

Interest in being 7-48 parts of two three-story brick houses and lot, southwest corner Juniper and Walnut streets, 15 feet front, 98 feet deep, $500.

Frame house and two contiguous lots, Germantown, northwest side Wister street, No. 1, beginning corner land now or late James Marshall, adjoining. Above No. 1, on northeast 2 feet 9 inches front, 235 feet deep, $1250.

House and lot, south side Spring Garden street, 273 feet 8 inches west Nineteenth street, 25 feet front, 105 feet 8 inches deep, $7000.

Three-story brick mill and lot, west side Germantown road, 83 feet north Susquehanna avenue, 17 feet front, 59 feet 3⅞ inches deep on north line, 62 feet 11½ inches deep on south line, 16 feet 7¼ inches on rear end, $800.

Brick and stone beer vault and lot, east side Thirty-third street, 200 feet south Master, 50 feet front, 108 feet deep on north line, 67 feet 10½ inches on south line, said vault being 26 feet front, 60 feet deep, $5300.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Almond street, 112 feet east of Otis street, 14 feet front, 46 feet deep, $1600.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side Norris street, 236 feet 11 inches northwest Thompson street, 15 feet 9 inches front, 101 feet 11½ inches deep on northwest line, 102 feet 5⅛ inches southeast line, $2400.

Three-story brick house and lot north side Valeria street, 237 feet 8⅞ inches east of Francis street, 15 feet front, 52 feet 1¼ inches deep, $2700.

Two-story brick house and lot, northwest corner Third and Queen streets, 16 feet 1¼ inches front, 67 feet 2 inches deep, $3000.

Three-story brick house and lot, N. W. corner Thirteenth and Coates streets, 16 feet ½ inch front, 60 feet 4 inches deep on east line, 58 feet 11 inches deep on west line, $4100.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side Front street, between Spruce and Union streets (No. 152), 20 feet front, 110 feet deep, $5000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Filbert street, 250 feet east of Thirty-seventh street, 17 feet 10 inches front, 180 feet deep on west line, 160 feet deep on east line, 25 feet 2½ inches on rear end, $3500.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side of Dauphin street, 16 feet 10 inches west of Almond street, 16 feet front, 70 feet deep, $2000.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side of Dauphin street, adjoining last named, same size, $2050.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side Dauphin street, adjoining last named, same size, $2200.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side Dauphin street, adjoining last named, same size, $2050.

Brick house and lot, south side Callowhill street, between Second and Third streets, 17 feet 7 inches front, 99 feet 7¾ inches deep, $5000.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side Sixteenth street, 72 feet south of Swain street, 18 feet front, 64 feet more or less on north line, 66 feet 7⅛ inches on south line, $7600.

Tavern, brewery, machinery, and four contiguous lots, southeast corner Second and Venango streets, Twenty-fifth ward, 80 feet front (each 20 feet), 200 feet deep, $5500.

Brick brewery, brick house and lot, west side Third street, between Beaver and Culvert streets, 44 feet 4½ inches front, 184 feet 8½ inches deep on north line, 185 feet 4½ inches on south line. Mortgage, $8000. $4500.

Four-story brick house and lot, north side Lombard street, 18 feet west of Seventeenth street, 17 feet front, 57 feet deep. $2000.

House and lot, west side Fifteenth street, 121 feet south of Master street, 20 feet front, 80 feet deep. Ground rent, $150. $6000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Sixth street, 152 feet south of Vine street, 18 feet front, 99 feet deep, then widening to 36 feet, and extending still further 21 feet 6 inches to Farr street. Ground rent, $400, silver—$5750.

Three-story brick house on Redwood street, three-story brick house on Marshall street, and lot, south side of Redwood street, 167 feet east of Fifth street, 16 feet front, 112 feet deep to Marshall street, $3600.

Lot southeast side Cedar street, 130 feet northeast Somerset street, 170 feet front, 80 feet deep. Ground rent, $51, silver—$600.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast side Richmond street, 332 feet 4 inches northeast Clearfield street, Twenty-fifth ward, 16 feet front, 81 feet deep, $1400.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast side Richmond street, adjoining last named, same size, $1400.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast side Richmond street, adjoining last named, same size, $1600.

Teree-story brick house and lot, southeast side Richmond street, adjoining last named, same size, $1400.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast side Richmond street and southwest side Bryon street, 16 feet front, 81 feet deep, $2200.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Prune street, 172 feet 6 inches west of Fourth street, 31 feet 5 inches front, 70 feet deep, then widening to 42 feet 6 inches, and extending further 14 feet, making a total depth of 84 feet, $500.

Two-story frame house, frame barn and frame out-buildings, and tract of land, Twenty-third ward, beginning middle of road dividing the late townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, containing 17 acres, 4 perches, $4350.

Four-story brick store, house and lot, north side of Dock street, 19 feet 10½ inches west of Delaware avenue, 19 feet 11½ inches front, 95 feet ¼ inch deep, $7500.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Lombard street, 196 feet west of Second street, thence south 40 feet, west 4 inches, south 58 feet 1 inch, west 21 feet 2 inches, north 98 feet 1 inch, east 21 feet 6 inches to beginning, $5200.

Improvements and lot, northwest side of Chelten avenue, Twenty-second ward, 517 feet northeast of Hancock street, thence northeast 198 feet, northwest 156 feet 11 inches, southwest 198 feet 1 inch, southeast 148 feet, more or less, to beginning. Mortgage, $3900—$1000.

House and lot, southeast side of Chelten avenue, 186 feet 8½ inches northeast of Hancock street, 66 feet 8½ inches front, 173 feet 9⅜ inches deep on northeast line, 174 feet 3⅜ inches deep on southwest line. Mortgage, $4777—$1000.

Lot northeast side of Allegheny avenue and southeast side of Belgrade street, 122 feet 6 inches front, 347 feet deep, $4500.

Two-story brick house and let, N. W. corner of Hutton and Union streets, Twenty-fourth ward; ground rent, $63·75; $2800.

Lot corner of northwest side of Emerald street and northeast side of Ann street, thence northeast 139 feet 9½ inches, thence north 28 degrees 49½ minutes, west 221 feet 5¾ inches to Lehigh avenue, thence northwest 153 feet 8⅞ inches, thence southwest 138 feet 8½ inches, thence southeast 80 feet, thence northeast 268 feet, thence southwest 54 feet to Ann street, 80 feet to Emerald street, place of beginning, $8250.

Brick house and lot, northwest side Chatham street, 244 feet northeast Somerset street, 12 feet front, 74 feet deep, $500.

Brick house and lot, northwert side Chatham street, same size, $500.

Brick house and lot, northwest side Chatham street, same front, 80 feet deep, $500.

Two-story frame house and lot, No. 315 Trout street, 13 feet 4 inches front, 48 feet 4 inches deep, $360.

Buildings, improvements, and land, Twenty-fourth ward, beginning point in middle of Mingos creek, corner Charles Longstreth's land, containing 20 acres 49 perches, $2000.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Lombard street, 245 feet 6 inches east of Twentieth street, 16 feet 2 inches front, 78 feet deep. Ground rent, $76. $2100.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Girard avenue, 138 feet 8 inches west of Seventeenth street, 20 feet front, 105 feet, more or less, deep. $500

Lot east side Broad street, 280 feet south of McKean street, 40 feet front, 150 feet deep. $700.

Two-story frame house, frame carpenter shop and lot, corner Kirkbride and Garden streets, Bridesburg, 50 feet front, 80 feet front, 80 feet deep. $700.

Stone house and two contiguous lots, Nicetown, north side Nicetown lane, $1600.

House, bake-house, and lot, west side Second street, below German street, 19 feet 6 inches front, 122 feet deep. Ground rent $50·33 (silver), $5000.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast corner Coates and Corinthian avenue, 19 feet 11¼ inches front, 80 feet 8½ inches deep on east line, 88 feet 7½ inches deep on the west line, 9 feet 7½ inches on rear end. Mortgage $4300, $1000.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE ARMISTICE FAILS AND THE STRUGGLE AROUND PARIS RENEWED—GENERAL CHANGARNIER ON THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Prussian dispatch from Versailles reports that Thiers positively declined to conclude an armistice on the basis that the present status continue four weeks. He had no equivalent to offer for the provisioning of Paris, which consequently would not be conceded. Thiers complains of the annoyance caused him by the eagerness of American correspondents to obtain news of the recent negotiations.

The Barings have withheld the Prussian loan which they intended to introduce to-day.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune at Blois, the 3d, says the headquarters of the army of the Loire yesterday were at Mer. To-day a retrograde movement is general. The headquarters moved from Mer to a village two leagues near Blois, on the Orleans road. Forty thousand Prussians are reported arrived from Metz to reinforce General Tann. On our side nothing is likely to be done unless attacked. The government dreads the effect of a reverse, and has resolved to risk nothing. No attempt to relieve Paris will be made for six weeks at least.

This army equals the enemy immediately in front numerically, but shows a complete want of confidence among the men, and indifference manifested by the officers, who are mostly without sympathy with the present government. I have travelled much in neighboring districts. The government everywhere is distrusted and disliked.

Letters and newspapers from Paris have been received from a special correspondent of the Tribune, dated the 30th inst. They are mostly occupied with Fleurens' *coup d'etat*, heretofore telegraphed. The National Guard of Mont Martre and Batignalles had held an indignation meeting to protest against being employed in forts. The volunteer movement started by Trochu had failed. Less than one-fifth of the number asked for responded. The discipline does not improve.

The recent reconnoissances were promenades in force. The troops marched out of one gate, kept well within the line of forts, and returned by another gate to the city. The grossest military offences pass without punishment. The national guard who quarreled with his officer, and drew his sword on him, received six days' imprisonment. Officers of the Garde Mobile, on duty on the ramparts, leave their men and go home to dinner. The theatres are gradually reopening. The government's systematic deceptions continue before the public, but privately they confess that the situation is daily more critical. Trochu and other members are at loggerheads.

Every sortie yet made resulted in either a route or orderly retreat. Of the 300,000 National Guards perhaps 200,000 have guns that would fire without bursting. The government, though volunteering fails, does not attempt to carry out the law subjecting all men between twenty-five and thirty-five years to enrollment. The workingmen are so fond of the situation, getting a franc and a half a day and rations for their families, that factories vainly offer six francs for skilled workmen. The government are so afraid of irritating the people that salt meat is distributed only to the garrison and the wounded. I saw Trochu yesterday. I found him utterly prostrated, and incapable of doing business. I asked why he did not act energetically against ultras. He replied that he wished to preserve his power by moral force.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Versailles on the 2d, that the expected reinforcements from Metz have not arrived, being detained by bad weather. Von Kendall, Bismarck's chancellor, says a very small proportion of the Metz army will come to Paris, the present force being considered sufficient to repulse any sortie.

A correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Versailles that Thiers has left Versailles for Tours. In reality the negotiating parties never approached the basis of agreement for an armistice. The revictualing of Paris was insisted upon from the beginning by Thiers, but steadily refused by Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent of the World had a conversation to-day with the French Charge de Affaires at London. He says that members of the government in Paris rejected the conditions made by Bismarck, because they are confident of the ability of France to finally repel the invaders, preserve all territory and save the honor of the country. France is now savagely in earnest. Every day she grows stronger and more conscious of her strength.

Prussia can no longer get food and forage by simply overawing the population. They get nothing without fighting hard for it. As winter advances Prussia's difficulties in obtaining supplies will become greater, while the armies of Bourbaki and Keratry will have no trouble in receiving everything necessary. An attack upon the forts defending Paris will scarcely be possible before the 20th, and no bombardment of the city will be possible till the forts are taken. The forts are armed with more powerful guns than any that have yet been planted against them.

The Prussians have new guns of heavier calibre than sixty-four pounders. Should these now open fire, the guns of the forts would soon silence them, and even should the forts finally be taken, the grounds between them and the *enciente* are honeycombed with mines filled with powder, ready to be exploded by electric wires, and all the roads leading to the gates are defended by barricades of masonry constructed with scientific skill, and mounted with guns of the best description.

The whole number of men now around Paris is 800,000, of whom 650,000 are armed and have arrived at a high state of discipline. The drilling of new levies is proceeding rapidly, so that 200,000 additional troops in excellent condition will soon be ready and capable of taking the field. The supplies of food will certainly be ample till the first of January.

At the final conference between Count Von Bismarck and Jules Favre the former, for the first time, declared that he would not consent to the admission of food into Paris during the truce. The provisional government of France refused its consent to an armistice without this condition, which Bismarck had intended would be granted. The real cause of disagreement, however, was the utter refusal of the French government to promise the cession of territory.

A correspondent of the World at Versailles on the 3d, says the Prussian attack on Le Bourget on the 30th ult. was made by the second division guards under General Von Briedrietzki, 6000 men strong. The French, who occupied every house, wall and other defensible spot in the village, held the Prussians at bay for several hours, shooting thirty officers. Among those killed were Count Von Waldersee, of the Augusta regiment; Colonel Zaluskowski, of the Elizabeth regiment; Count Varkalla and four hundred men of the guards. The enemy was on the point of giving way before the severe fire of the French, when Briedrietzki, grasping the standard of the regiment, led in a charge which resulted in driving the French back to St. Denis. The new French works between the old forts begin to appear very formidable. Large numbers of men are working daily to complete them.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The correspondent of the Herald telegraphs from Brussels, on the 5th, an account of an interview with General Changarnier, during which the latter made the following statement in regard to the capitulation of Metz:—Bazaine did not sell himself. His work was far from an act of treason. There was no treachery and no necessity for it. Bazaine is incompetent to command a large army. Numbers bewildered him. He could not move his men; could not operate his forces; he had no judgment, no foresight. He was also a selfish man, all for self-personal glory and not his country's honor.

Bazaine thought all the time peace would be proclaimed soon, that Paris would never hold out, that the war would fall flat, and that his military reputation would not be impaired. He hoped to march out of Metz at the head of 150,000 men, the cream of the French army, and make the public believe him a hero. After Bazaine was driven into Metz on the 19th of August he could have escaped, had he marched boldly out with his entire army. During the thirteen remaining days of that month, thirty days of September, and the first fifteen days of October, he could have done this with absolute certainty.

During the last ten days of the investment of Metz sorties were impossible, and no attack nor attempt at escape could be made, because we had no artillery, no cavalry and only 60,000 infantry. We could do nothing against three branches of the Prussian army.

At the surrender there were 135,000 soldiers. Of these 25,000 were wounded or disabled, and 10,000 sick. The cavalry and artillery were useless, because they had no horses. Thus reduced the effective force was 60,000 infantry. All our fine horses were eaten up, our bread sour and we had no salt. The last ten days of the investment the soldiers waded in mud up to their knees. Heavy rains and starvation made us surrender.

Bazaine never made a serious effort to escape from Metz. Every sortie was only a pretended sortie for appearance and nothing else. There were four high officers at Metz besides Bazaine. They were all for inaction. I saw all the military manœuvres. They were all shams, Bazaine and his friends not acting as soldiers, but only seeking their own future. The sorties were all in small force, and could not be successful. General Changarnier concluded with some remarks on the political situation, and declared that the only hope for France was in the restoration of the Orleanists. Napoleon he considered dead.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6.

It now seems to be the general impression that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the possibility of an armistice, in order that the troops lately investing Metz could come forward to Paris without danger.

Dispatches received from Dole, Beaune, Nogent, Le Rotron, Chateaudun, and Brazy give the particulars of marked success by the franc-tireurs.

Dates from Paris to yesterday are at hand. The *Journal Officiel* announces that the members of the government were inclined to overlook the violence to which they had been recently subjected by the rioters, but felt convinced that they had no right to set aside the interests of the Republic. The *Journal* adds that there were further disorders on the day following the riots. Measures have been taken to bring all the guilty parties to justice.

Returns from all the precints of the city have been received. They show the following result: Yeas, 557,996; nays, 62,638.

The municipal elections had resulted in the choice of Republican mayors in all the arrondissements. Four advocates of communes were also elected.

The village of Auxon, near Besancon, had been taken twice by the Prussians and recaptured each time by the French.

As the Prussians have shot numerous peasants the Papal Zouaves are giving no quarter.

Accounts from various parts of France announce that the entire population is rising to expel the invaders.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Mont Billiard and Belfort. The French have burned the village of Veseelers.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is rumored that Gladstone will stand for London in the next parliamentary election in place of Baron Lionel Rothschild.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The latest balloon post from Paris brings a number of the *Figaro* of the 4th instant, containing a letter from Flourens filling two columns, and giving a description of events of the 31st of October. The arrest of members of the provisional government was not terminated by force but by an agreement concluded between Dorian and Schedaker on the one side and representatives of the government on the other, and subsequently ratified by them and Flourens.

The agreement was that the elections from the commune should take place on Tuesday, under the direction of Dorian and Schedaker, and the elections for a new government on Wednesday. To avoid bloodshed and prove to our friends and partisans of the government that we were of one mind, we agreed to leave the Hotel de Ville together. On our side the agreement was completely fulfilled. The members of the government remaining in our custody were released. We quitted the Hotel de Ville in their company. Next morning all these sacred pledges were violated. The commune elections were abandoned or postponed, and there will be no levy *en masse*.

A Paris journal of the 3d published some official statement of the reasons for Rochefort's retirement, the first being the failure to hold commune elections, and second, the government's consent to armistice negotiations. Rochefort is equally alienated from the Flourens party. Favre, Trochu and five other members of the government wrote to Rochefort, asking him to return, but he refused. He intends to begin the publication of a newspaper.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·38	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	4·49	HIGH WATER	1·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 22
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Iowa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Dorian	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Nov. 9
Missouri	New York	Havana	Nov. 10
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Nov. 10
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 12
Panther	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 12
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 13
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 15
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Expounder, Crocker, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Clara, McIver, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. Baymore, Burdge, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Barge R. RR. No. 93, Hendricks,	New York,	do.
Barge R. RR. No. 21, Aucly,	do.	do.
Barge R. RR. No. 38, Wines,	do.	do.
Barge R. RR. No. 61, Tickner,	do.	do.
Barge R. RR. No. 86, Wesley,	do.	do.
Barge H. J. O'Kane, O'Kane,	do.	do.
Barge Tom, Carr,	do.	do.
Barge Island Belle, Burk,	do.	do.
Barge Charles Fraley, O'Brien,	do.	do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Fourteen-feet Bank, saw a bark at anchor. Off the Buoy on the Middle, bark Carrier Dove, from Liverpool. Below Reedy Island, bark Arlington, from Liverpool, and brig Redowa. Below Wilmington, schr Emma D. Finney.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, 23 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to George C. Carson & Co. Left Cienfuegos Oct. 15; on the 19th, in lat. 23 30 N., long. 85 30 W., experienced a heavy gale, beginning in the N. E. and ending N. W., which continued until 8 P. M. on the 28th with very heavy sea, making a clean breach over the vessel, filling decks, forecastle, galley, and cabin, causing her to spring aleak, and did other damage; from the 24th to the 28th experienced N. E. gales, during which we kept under the lee of the Bahama banks; since then we had moderate weather.

Bark Norton Stover, Bibber, from Salem, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 15 days from Barbadoes, in ballast. Encountered very heavy weather the entire passage; carried away mainboom, sprung foreyard, and split sails. Bark Gazelle, Black, from New York, sailed for Demarara Oct. 20. Left in port brig Thomas Walters, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to sail 22d for Sombrero. Passed in the bay, coming up, bark Arlington, from Liverpool, and brig Redown. The Welsh made the quickest time for round trip (15 days each way, and 7 days in port) yet made to and from that island.

Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, 7 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr M. M. Pote, Haines, 8 days fm Jacksonville, with lumber to order—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Cambridge, Mills, from Patuxent River, with railroad ties to Hagy & Knowles.

Schr Pangusset, Waples, from Norwich.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 7.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

L. D. Collins, with old rails, and J. T. Hedrick, with ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Great Western, Charles, M. A. Wagner, Mary Kear, Moonlight Rover, Ocean Favorite, E. Brady, Mary Kirkpatrick, Clinton, Teresa Galagher, Diligent, Lady Loretta, and John Disney, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 7—A. M. — A bark and a brig passed up yesterday, and a bark at daybreak this A. M. A brig and 4 schrs went to sea.

In the harbor, 4 brigs and 25 schrs.

Wind N. W.; light. Thermometer, 65.

4 P. M.—A bark and a number of schrs passed out to-day. Two brigs and a few schrs are in harbor.

Wind N. Thermometer, 58.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Sowerby, from Liverpool 20th ult., at Boston 6th inst.

Br. steamer City of Brussels, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, from New York 26th ult., at Queenstown 11 P. M. 5th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer Batavia, Billings, from Liverpool 25th ult. at New York yesterday.

Steamer Hammonia, from New York for Hamburg, was passed Oct. 27, lat. 57 05, long. 20 59.

Steamer Bienville, Baker, from New York, at New Orleans 6th inst.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howe, from Wilmington, N.C., at New York 5th inst.

Steamer Sherman, Blanchard, from New Orleans via Southwest Pass, at New York 6th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 1st inst. During a blow on Sunday evening, 30th ult., discovered some derangement in her propeller, but it was not until Thursday that the shaft was found to be broken.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, hence, at Richmond 5th instant.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 6th instant.

Steamer Empire, Holmes, hence, at Charleston 5th instant.

Steamer Centipede, Willets, hence, at Amesbury 7th inst.

Bark Tejuca, Howell, hence for Galveston, was towed into Nassau, N. P., 22d ult., with loss of spars, having experienced heavy weather on the 12th at McShee's Bank, during which was obliged to cut them away.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Sanders, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Brig C. C. Colson, Payson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 3d inst.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, at Pensacola 29th ult., from Galveston.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Bangor 4th inst.

Schr E. A. Champion, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst., and sailed again.

Schr John Cadwalader, Townsend, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr Rightaway, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, at New London 4th inst.

Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 2d instant.

Schr Addie P. Stimpson, Matthews, hence, at Machias 26th ult., and cleared again 28th to return.

Schr William Collyer, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst.

Schrs John Johnson, Messick; William Walton, Hunter; H. N. Miller, Miller; Geo. Nevinger, Smith; Estelle Day, Casey; S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey; and James Satterthwaite, Kinney, hence, at Boston 6th instant.

Schr E. English, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs Elisha T. Smith, Baker, and Lady Ellen, Sampson, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Schrs Foam, Homan, and Cloud, Seaman, from Trenton, at Providence 5th inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 4th inst.

Schr John Johnson, hence, below Boston 5th inst.

Schrs E. Edwards, Somers; Hannah Little, Crawford; and H. A. Hunt, Peterson, hence, at Mobile 1st instant.

Schrs Clara Davidson, Jeffers, and T. W. Hines, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.

Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Jacksonville 31st ult.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 3d inst.

Schr May Morn, Stetson, hence, at Savannah 5th instant.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, hence, at Savannah 5th inst. via Baltimore.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 C

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

THE ENGINEER CORPS OF THE NAVY.

We have every reason to believe that the staff-and-line controversy which has been agitating the navy for many years past will be definitely settled at the next session of Congress by the passage of a law that will give to the staff officers all the rights and privileges they can justly claim. A cause of present contention being removed, the attention of Congress ought to be seriously directed to a matter of much greater consequence, namely—the organization of the Engineer Corps of the navy upon a proper and substantial basis, and the establishment of an engineering school that will provide for the navy in the future a suppy of properly trained officers of this class. It does not need to be demonstrated that in the future, as at present, steam and steam machinery will be elements of the highest importance in naval warfare, and the necessity for bringing the Engineer Corps to the highest state of efficiency must be recognized by all who give the subject the slightest consideration. A few years ago, in the midst of the war, Congress did, indeed, at the earnest solicitation of some of our leading naval engineers, authorize the appointment of cadet engineers, and made various provisions for their education. Those who drew up the law, however, either did not feel the importance of the subject sufficiently to give it the thought it deserved, or they were incompetent to understand the real requirements of the case, for the whole scheme fell through on account of its impracticability, and now there is the name of but one cadet engineer on the Naval Register. In the mean time the Engineer Corps has been exposed to the attacks of the line officers, who appear to be inspired by a fear that the engineers will "steal their trade," and to the demoralization induced by the bitter controversy on the subject of rank. The efficiency of the corps has been most severely crippled by the "improvement" introduced when Admiral Porter was managing the affairs of the Navy Department of sending out on each vessel a chief engineer and one or two assistants to have a general superintendence of the machinery, while the duty of standing watch was to be performed by machinists shipped for the purpose. This arrangement, we are sorry to say, was countenanced by many of the regular naval engineers, because they hoped thereby to escape much of the dirty and disagreeable duty that every person actually managing large marine engines in motion must expose himself to. An engineer who is afraid of getting dirt and grease upon his hands in the performance of his duty has no business to be in the navy, and if there are any members of the corps who are so fastidious that they would rather entrust the machinery of our national vessels to incompetent hands than to soil their own with vile grease, the sooner the Government gets rid of them the better, for it is certain that they are not inspired by that enthusiasm for their profession that all officers should possess if they are to be expected to perform good service. The plan of shipping machinists for a cruise or for a term of years is nothing more nor less than a repetition of what was tried in the incipiency of the Engineer Corps when steam was first introduced into the navy. It was found then, as it will be found now, that men with sufficient attainments to be entrusted with the management of the large and complicated engines of our national war vessels will not enlist on the terms proposed, and that they will either be officers or else let the navy severely alone. The consequence will be that the Government will either be obliged to employ the services of incompetent persons, or else the few engineers on board of our men of war will be worked far beyond their strength. This latter result has thus far always occurred when the experiment has been tried.

This is but one example out of many that might be adduced to prove the fact that the Engineer Corps is not now upon a satisfactory basis, and this brings us to the necessity for a different kind of preparatory training for naval engineers than is possible at present. The members of the Engineer Corps of the navy are drawn from civil life, and are graduates for the most part either of our machine shops or our polytechnic colleges. It is rare to find a naval engineer who is, upon his entrance into the service, as thoroughly posted in both the theory and practice of his profession as he ought to be; and although, considering the disadvantages under which the corps has always labored, its general culture and professional attainments are most creditable, there are few of its members who will not readily admit that the present system is radically wrong, and that if the naval engineers of the future are to be what they ought, it is absolutely necessary that they should have the advantages of a school conducted under the auspices of the Government, where both the theory and practice of engineering will be thoroughly taught. We do not think that it would be at all expedient to have such a school attached to the Naval Academy, but one might be established at League Island, where every facility for practical instruction would be afforded by the immense workshops that will be required for a great naval depot. The establishment of such a school as this ought to be an additional inducement for the Government to commence at as early a day as possible the work of preparing League Island for the purposes to which it has been devoted. But even if all the difficulties that surround the project of establishing a naval depot at League Island are surmounted, it will be some time before the place will be in order, with all its workshops and other appurtenances in active operation, and meanwhile the improvement of the Engineer Corps and the importance of providing for its future ought to engage the early attention of Congress. There is no more important subject connected with the management of the navy than this, and as there are no personal or class jealousies involved in it, as there is in the staff-and-line controversy, no good reason exists why active steps towards the creation of a school of naval engineering should not be undertaken at once, and the project advanced to a satisfactory conclusion.

REAPING CAMERONISM.

The bold fraud attempted by Senator Cameron to usurp the control of the Republican organization of the State, through the flimsy pretext of a Congressional committee, startled the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and aroused them to vigilance against his studied attempts to debauch the party. His purpose was well understood. The Senators chosen at the late election will, during their last session in 1873, vote for Cameron's successor in the United States Senate; and he has aimed to attain the control of the means and organization of the party to force the nomination of his friends for Senators, or, failing in that, to compel them to yield to his demands under the threat of defeat. The general revolt throughout the State drove Cameron into a surrender of the control of the campaign into the hands of the State Committee, where it properly belonged, but he devoted himself with ceaseless energy to control the Republican Senatorial nominations. He succeeded by open purchase of conferees in forcing the nomination of Mr. Johnson in the Fourteenth district (Lycoming, Union, and Snyder), and made him afterwards publicly pledge himself to vote for Cameron's re-election. The people well understood that they were asked to vote for a man who meant to repeat the shameful Senatorial sale of 1867, at the cost of the honor of the Republican party, and they revolted boldly, making a change of 2400 on the Presidential vote of 1868. The vote for Senator in that district was as follows:—

	PRES., 1868.		GOV., 1869.		SEN., 1870.	
	Grant.	*Seymour.*	*Geary.*	*Packer.*	*Johnson.*	*Dill.*
Lycoming	4713	4839	4053	4587	3497	4236
Synder	1925	1318	1719	1315	1352	1515
Union	2081	1277	1788	1207	1386	1611
	8719	7434	7560	7109	6245	7346

Grant's majority, 1285; Geary's majority, 451; Dill's (Democratic) majority, 1119.

In the Twenty-first, a double Senatorial district, the same attempt was made to subordinate a great party to the mean ambition of Cameron. He forced one of his favorites (Mr. Woods) on the ticket, and after the nominations were made, he coerced Mr. Wilson into an obligation to support his re-election. The result was a change of 3000 in the district on the vote of 1868, and over 1000 even on the light vote for Geary in 1869. The following is the vote of the district:—

	PRESIDENT, 1868.		SENATOR, 1870.			
	Grant.	*Seymour.*	*Woods.*	*Wilson.*	*Crawford.*	*Petriken.*
Blair	3986	3066	3290	3364	2960	2837
Centre	3429	3646	2612	2811	3364	3367
Huntingdon	3417	2179	2944	2769	2360	2531
Juniata	1473	1753	1049	1194	1944	1737
Mifflin	1846	1807	1636	1689	1671	1627
Perry	2664	2416	2231	2238	2509	2368
	16,815	14,867	13,842	14,065	14,748	14,467

Grant's majority, 1948; Crawford (Dem.) over Woods (Rep.), 906; over Wilson (Rep.), 683; Petriken (Dem.) over Woods, 625; over Wilson, 402.

Thus, by the persistent efforts of Mr. Cameron to force his re-election two years hence against an overwhelming public sentiment, three Republican Senators have been sacrificed, and the majorities against them are decisive. Instead of *one* majority in the Senate, the Republicans should and could have had *seven*, but for the determination of Cameron to defy the convictions and wishes of every honest man in the party, in order to repeat the shame of his election to the first legislative tribunal of the nation. Messrs. Johnson, Woods, and Wilson have been discarded by the people by large majorities, because it became necessary to teach the lesson that the Republican party means to arrest the sale of its highest honors to the meanest of its camp followers. If the lesson of 1870 shall be ineffectual, it will be repeated with increased emphasis in 1871, and if that shall fail, the election of 1872 will end Republicanism, and history will preserve the blistering record that the greatest and noblest party that ever triumphed in Pennsylvania was sacrificed to the unscrupulous and grovelling ambition of one who was eminent only as a trickster and a plunderer.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Seebach as "Mary Stuart."

The utter unfitness of the Academy of Music for dramatic performances, except those of a purely spectacular character, has been demonstrated so often that it is wonderful managers and artists will risk money and reputation by going there. Of the many sufferers by the vastness of the Academy, Madame Marie Seebach, who appeared there last evening as "Mary Stuart," may be regarded the chief, unless, indeed, Mrs. Lander is entitled to share the distinction with her. Mr. Forrest, Miss Cushman, Madame Ristori, and M'lle Janauschek are actors of such power and breadth of style that they can act with effect even in the Academy, but any one who has seen them in theatres of reasonable size can appreciate how much even they lose by going there. In the case of such an actress as Madame Seebach, whose style is marked by delicacy and grace rather than by boldness and vigor, it is only the possessors of powerful opera-glasses who are able to form an approximate judgment of her merits. Madame Seebach, by her performance of the heroine of Schiller's poetical tragedy last evening, amply demonstrated that her high reputation is well deserved, and that she is undisputably an actress of the first rank; and all of her auditors must have wished that she had been afforded an opportunity to display her abilities in a theatre where she could do herself full justice. As it was, she achieved a brilliant artistic success, and the audience fully made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

Schiller's *Mary Stuart* as a poem is entitled to nothing but praise. It does not fulfil the conditions of an acting tragedy, however, if we judge it by the best English standards, and the long explanatory dialogues and the want of movement make it an exceedingly difficult piece to represent in such a manner that it will not grow tiresome. In one scene only, where the poet, in violation of the facts of history, contrives a meeting between the rival queens and engages them in what we must not be considered as irreverent in calling a grand scolding-match, is any regard shown for that important element of dramatic art which we denominate stage effect, and throughout the rest of the play the unfortunate Queen of Scots appears as a passive sufferer. From the peculiar construction of the tragedy the character of "Mary Stuart" is an exceedingly difficult one to represent in such a manner as will make a decided impression upon an average audience; and if the first and fifth acts are hard to redeem from dulness, the third act, where the quarrel scene comes in, holds out temptations for overacting and rant that none but an actress of superior attainments would be likely to resist. The character of "Mary Stuart," as drawn by Schiller, does not admit of many opportunities for variety in the manner of its representation, and the difference between the personations of any two actresses must depend rather upon their methods of acting and personal qualifications than upon any variations in general conception.

Madame Seebach's "Mary Stuart" is essentially womanly, and with an art that is as great as it is fine she gives us, beneath the exterior of the sorrowing and broken-hearted queen, a glimpse of the wonderful syren the magic of whose charms appears to have as much power to blind men to her errors as they had three hundred years ago, when she destroyed her lovers with a smile. Slight in figure, graceful in movement, and with a most expressive countenance that is capable of indicating every shade of emotion, Madame Seebach outwardly fulfils the ideal of "Mary Stuart" better than any actress of the day, unless it may be Mrs. Lander. In the great scene of the third act she rises grandly to the height of the situation, and is terrible in the rage with which she hurls back the insults of the English queen, but the chief characteristics of her acting are delicacy, grace, and a capability of expressing all the finer shades of emotion. These qualities were particularly manifested in the passage in the first act where her young champion, "Mortimer," brings her news of her friends beyond the sea, with assurances of their sympathy; in the subsequent interview with "Lord Burleigh," when she is informed of the sentence that has been passed upon her; and in the affecting scene of the last act, when she bids farewell to her faithful companions, receives a blessing from the faithful "Melvil," and is only disturbed for a moment by the apparition of her lover, "Leicester," as one of the attendants at her execution. Her performance of the part lacks the wonderful power that Janauschek and Ristori threw into it, but it is marked by a delicacy, refinement, and poetical sentiment of its own that set it apart from the efforts of those great actresses, and stamps it as a work of art of rare beauty.

The company supporting Madame Seebach contains some excellent material, and particular commendation is due to Mad'lle Veneta for an artistic personation of "Queen Elizabeth," to Mr. Dombrowski, who appeared as "Leicester," and to Mr. Krauss, who represented "Mortimer."

Mr. Frank Drew at the Chesnut.

Mr. Frank Drew appeared last evening at the Chesnut to a large audience, and received a most cordial welcome on his return to Philadelphia after an absence of four years, during which time he has been making the tour of the globe. The parts of "O'Brien" in *The Irish Emigrant* and "Monsieur Jacques" gave Mr. Drew excellent opportunities to display the chief characteristics of his style, which have not changed essentially during his absence. His "Monsieur Jacques" is now, as it always was, one of his most pleasing performances, and as an artistic piece of eccentric comedy it is in every way worthy of the hearty applause that it received last evening. As "O'Brien" in *The Irish Emigrant* Mr. Drew is not equal to some other actors whose representations of the part is indelibly impressed upon the memories of our playgoers, but it is nevertheless a performance of much merit, and combines pathos with humor in a manner that frequently calls to mind the fine comedian for whom the play was originally written.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music this evening Madame Seebach will appear as "Jane Eyre" in a dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's celebrated novel.

At the Chesnut Frank Drew will repeat his personation of "Monsieur Jacques" and "O'Brien" in *The Irish Emigrant* this evening.

At the Arch Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* will be performed this evening.

At the Walnut Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this evening as "Young Gosling" in *Fox and Goose*, and as "Henry Dove" in *Married Life*.

At the American Pedanto, the great gymnast, will execute some wonderful feats this evening.

At Dupree & Benedict's Opera House an unusually attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening, which will include, among other interesting features, a grand finale entitled *From Ocean to Ocean*, descriptive of the summer tour of the troupe and their marvellous adventures among the savages.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House a *Soiree d'Ethiopique* will be given this evening.

At the Arch Street Opera House a variety of entertaining features are announced for this evening.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give his first matinee of the season on Friday next, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, when a programme will be presented which will include selections from the works of Burgel, Chopin, Wolfsohn, Gottschalk, and Tausig. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted at this and the other matinees of his series by Mrs. Sauvain, a singer of superior culture and abilities, by Mr. Rudolph Hennig, the celebrated violoncellist, and by Mr. William Stoll, Jr., the talented young Philadelphia violinist. Mr. Wolfsohn has done more than any other musician to cultivate a taste for classical music in Philadelphia, and his matinees are occasions of the highest enjoyment to lovers of the best musical compositions. The programme arranged for the present season presents many interesting novelties which will make the matinees unusually attractive.

The English Opera.—The only opera company now before the public is the combination which will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday next, and which consists of most of the principal members of the two troupes of the last season. The artists in this company are well known to the public, and their ability to represent in excellent style the various works that are announced for the season of twelve nights and two matinees cannot be doubted. As our only certain prospects for opera this winter are those which this troupe presents, their performances ought to attract large and fashionable audiences.

The *repertoire* for next week will be as follows:—On Monday, *Il Trovatore*; on Tuesday, *The Bohemian Girl*; on Wednesday, *The Huguenots*; on Thursday, *Dinorah*, for the first time in English; on Friday, *Martha*; on Saturday afternoon, *Fra Diavolo*; and on Saturday evening, *Oberon*. The price of season tickets for the entire series of fourteen performances is fixed at the very low rate of $16, and their sale will take place to-day and to-morrow at the box office of the Academy of Music. The sale of single seats will commence on Thursday at the Academy and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

NOTICES.

Boys' and Children's Clothing Department.—*Newly fitted up, on first floor. Convenient for Ladies.*
Large and complete assortment. *Call and examine.*
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market Street.

After War, Pestilence, and Intemperance Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

Several years ago I purchased one of Grover & Baker's No. 9 Shuttle Machines, and it gave such *universal satisfaction* that I have since purchased *two more*, and the three are in constant use, doing all that is required of them. I prefer them to all other machines. Josephine W. English, Ladies' Shoe Manufacturer, Philadelphia.

Groceries, etc.

ALMERIA GRAPES

In Beautiful Clusters,

35 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR $1·00.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT

9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing.

Don't Let the Boy Shiver!

Little Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Small Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Thin Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Stout Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Lean Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Fat Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Short Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Tall Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Active Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Studious Boys!	Fall Clothes!
First-rate Boys!	Fall Clothes!

and

All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.

DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.

THE BEST ECONOMY is to come to the GREAT BROWN HALL early in the season and buy the clothes you want.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $5 TO $6.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $6 TO $6.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $8 TO $10.

BOYS' BEST SUITS $9 TO $11.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $11 TO $13.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $13 TO $15.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
V $15 Heavy, Heavy
E $15 All-wool, All-wool,
R $15 All-wool, All-wool
C $15 Melton, Melton,
O $15 Melton, Melton
A $15 Winter Overcoats.
T $15 Winter Overcoats.
S $15 Winter Overcoats.

These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

Comparison Invited.

OUR CHEVIOT SUITS

ARE

MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,
MORE DURABLE,
MORE STYLISH,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE,
BETTER TRIMMED,
BETTER EVERY WAY,

AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER THAN ALL THE LOW-PRICED SUITS AT ALL THE HALLS IN THE CITY.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

9 17 stuth3m] PHILADELPHIA.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

To Publishers.—Wanted, by a single man, a situation as compositor on a daily morning or evening newspaper, or on book work. Address W. J. D., this office. 11 7 3t

Dry Goods.

BLACK SILKS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street

9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street.

We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.

OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS,
PERSEVERANCE.

Our Present Stock is

Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.

Some Specialties.

New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls.
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.

Pianos.

NAPOLEONIC DEFEAT.

DECKER BROTHERS'

Grand and Square Pianos

Were awarded the first premium over those of Steinway, Chickering, and others, at the Northern Ohio Fair.

For sale only by

WM. BLASIUS,

No. 1008 Chesnut Street.

The following statement of the Committee for awarding the premiums on Musical Instruments speaks for itself:—

We, the undersigned, state that there was nothing mentioned by the officers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association to us (the Committee on Musical Instruments), or stated on the book of entry, No. 53, that any one of the Pianos on exhibition at the Fair was withdrawn from competition for premiums. Therefore, we examined ALL instruments on exhibition, and awarded the first premium and diploma to the DECKER BROS.' Grand and Square Piano.

JOHN UNDERNER,
W. H. LAWRENCE,
ALLEN SMITH, Jr., } Committee.

11 5rp

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

GOULD & FISCHER,

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated Instruments are acknowledged the most durable and finely finished Piano made, and have maintained their high reputation as FIRST CLASS for nearly a half century. They are now the leading Pianos of the world, and can be obtained at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thereby saving the profit usually made by the Agent.

ALSO,

THE BURDETT COMBINATION CABINET ORGAN, with the beautiful "Celeste" attachment.

Pianos and Organs to rent.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Special discount to Clergymen, Schools, and Academies. 10 29 stuth 2m

CHICKERING & SONS

WORLD-RENOWNED

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Attention is invited to the celebrated PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT AND THE NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.

Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

KEIM & BIDDLE,

CLOTH HOUSE,

N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths,	Overcoatings,
Doeskins,	Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres,	Velveteens,
Vestings,	Corduroys.

KEIM & BIDDLE,

N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,

10 1 stuth 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 8t

Dry Goods.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a large invoice of

French Silk and Wool Poplins,

In all Shades,

TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1·00 PER YARD.

These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p2m

SILKS.

EXAMINE

GEORGE FRYER'S

STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks

Before Purchasing.

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Special Announcement.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY FROM

AUCTION SALE OF REAL LACES,

HELD IN NEW YORK ON TUESDAY,

The Stock of an Importer Declining Business.

Magnificent real Pointe Applique Flounce, $300, cost $610, gold.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars, new.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Hdkfs.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Barbes.
Also, real Val. Hdkfs. and Collars.
Also, made-up Laces, real and imitation.
We would call special attention to our stock of Laces, being new and desirable, and far below regular prices.
Also, Lyons Cloaking Velvets, 28 and 32-inch.
Also, elegant Black Silks.
Also, Kid Gloves. Jouvin Glove.
Also, Evening Kid Gloves, elegant shades.
Also, fine French Cloth Glove for ladies, children, and gents.
Also, 200 pairs Zephyr Slipper Patterns, 75c. to $2·50.
Also, job lot of Zephyr Chair and Sofa Cushions.
Also, handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, White Velvet Cords.

DRESS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves,

Reduced to near old prices.
Jouvin Best Kid Gloves, our own importation, $1·90.
Jouvin Best Kid Glove, stitched, $2. [11 5 3t
100 dozen Men's French Castor Gloves, $1·25.

MOURNING GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER

FOR SALE AT

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

BY

BESSON & SON,

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Black Gros Grain Silks,
Black Poplin Biarritz,
Black Irish Poplins,
Black Silk and Wool Poplins,
Black All-wool Poplins,
Black Ottoman Poplins,
Black Velour Royals,
Black Drap Imperials,
Black Empress Cloths,
Black Armure Royals,
Black English Bombazines,
Black All-wool Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Black French Merinoes,
Black Henrietta Cloths,
Black Batistes,
Black Tamise
Black Mousselines,
Black Satin Imperial Merinoes,
Black Satin de Chines,
Black Cretonnes,
Black Drap d'Almas,
Black Drap de Paris,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs or Glossy Alpacas.
Black Mohair Tamises,
Black Mohair Brilliantes,
Black Batiste Alpacas,
Black English Henriettas,
Black Australian Crapes,
Black Baratheas,
Black Janus Cloths,
Black Poplin Alpacas.

ALSO,

English Crapes and Veils,
Thibet Long and Square Shawls
Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Glov

With a Full Stock of

Second Mourning Dress Goods.

Wholesale and Retail.

10 3 thstu3trp

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Elections—Political Ostracism in New York and Missouri—Military Interference in Elections—The Norfolk Riot—Political Affairs in Washington—Cameron Distrusted by Grant—He is Blamed for Seeking the Political Destruction of the President—Cameron's Disasters in Pennsylvania—Discounting His Own Death—Fallacy of His Explanation of Armstrong's Defeat—Armstrong Became Cameron's Champion, and Left Hope Behind Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1870.

To-morrow is big with fate to politicians. It is settled that the Republicans will, under any circumstances, retain supremacy in the House, but the elections just at hand will decide whether they shall hold their power in a number of the States which may be important in 1872. New York will, of course, re-elect Hoffman, and the chances are in favor of the Democrats gaining several members of Congress.

It is noticeable that the Republicans are disjointed and wanting in the adhesiveness essential to success. Independent movements and irregular candidates in many of the strong Republican districts give unmistakable signs of disintegration and absolute want of leadership, and in Missouri the whole State will pass from regular Republican control at one swoop. But for the unwise and entirely needless ostracism of the Fenton wing in New York and the Schurz wing in Missouri, both States would to-morrow give Republican majorities; but there, as in Pennsylvania, the administration seems to have sought for the weakest and most helpless element of the party, and demanded unconditional submission to it.

New York and Virginia are threatened with bayonets to enforce the election laws, the result of which will be unfortunate for the Republicans. Hoffman will poll 10,000 more votes in New York than he would have received had not the Democrats been furnished with the inspiring cry of military intimidation. On no one point are the American people more sensitive than on the subject of entire freedom in exercising the rights of citizenship, and however well intended, I regard the concentration of troops in New York as a blunder that will be lasting in its consequences. There was tenfold more just cause found for military protection to the citizens of South Carolina from the mob militia than there is for military interference in New York, and there was even less cause for the presence of vessels of war and marines in Norfolk. Secretary Robeson committed a sad error in going to Norfolk to speak to the 1200 navy employes and urge them to vote for one of the Republican candidates for Congress. It was in bad taste, and unproductive of good. The riot that followed was not produced by his speech, nor yet was it caused by the Conservatives, the highly inflammatory articles in the *Chronicle* to the contrary notwithstanding. It was a free fight between two wings of the Republican party, and the police took a hand after the melee became general. Mr. Platt claims to be the regular Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. Jones is a bolting Republican candidate. He runs a whisky mill, and the Platt men marched with a transparency reflecting upon Mr. Jones' profession of mixing gin slings and other palatable beverages. This led to an assault upon the procession by the bolting Republicans, and the end was a riot. Mr. Bolling is the Conservative candidate, and neither he nor his friends were mixed up in the row. It was a good card for "my two papers, both daily," and it has been played vigorously. Governor Walker had just as much to do with the disorder as the man in the moon, as he was in Richmond attending to his official duties. The whole thing has been worked up to re-elect Platt over his irregular Republican competitor, and the marines, with the navy employes, will doubtless make the enterprise a success.

There is an uneasy condition of things here politically. You mistake in insisting that Senator Cameron has absolute control of Grant's administration. He doubtless assumes to be supreme with the President as to Pennsylvania affairs, but the late election in your State has excited grave suspicions near to the throne, and Cameron's last visits here have been barren of the coveted fruits. He came boastfully, and had himself heralded in newspapers of easy virtue as the man of destiny as to Cabinet and other changes; but he failed in everything. From a Cabinet officer, which he demanded at first, he finally fell down to Douglass for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is well understood now that his persistent advocacy of Douglass defeated his appointment. It is now widely believed and openly discussed in close administration circles *that Cameron deliberately and systematically seeks the political destruction of the President.* It is notorious—indeed it was not concealed by the President at the time—that when Grant was inaugurated he regarded Cameron as a most corrupt and dangerous man, and for months the venerable Pennsylvania Senator had to reach the President through secondary channels. He bore it with tolerable patience—submitted to Grant's marked indignities, and fawned, and bowed, and smiled through it all. Finally he won the ear of the President, and for a time was potential; but when in New York recently Cameron had it announced in the *Sun* that he was not responsible for the innumerable blunders of the administration, and he has bitterly and insolently complained of the President recently because he could not run everything to suit his own purposes. There are certainly two Cabinet officers who do not conceal their convictions that Cameron wishes to rule the administration while it has favors to bestow, and then ruin it in the end. Mr. Chase has had Cameron's positive assurance of support more than once in case of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democrats. The defeat of six Republican candidates for Congress in your State, in districts now represented by Republicans, is attributed to Cameron's fraudulent attempt at leadership with the view of subordinating the party to his own personal interests; and the President and politicians generally here have noted the singular popular reverses which attended every attempt of Cameron to elect his friends to important positions. President Grant and his friends are beginning to inquire seriously whether they can afford to sustain a doubtful friend like Cameron, when he proves to be entirely without popular strength at home.

The declining Senator is prolific in explanations of his defeats in Pennsylvania, but he has thus far met with unappreciative ears in official circles. In a fit of sheer desperation, after meeting with manifest distrust in the White House and through the Cabinet, he called his faithful Forney to grave counsel over a dinner that "was excellently well served." It was rather of the funereal style as a feast, but mingled wine and wit conceived the happy expedient of a novel appeal to the lost sympathies of the press.

The case was desperate, and nothing but a desperate remedy would avail. It was finally resolved *that Cameron should discount his own death, as the last hope of extorting a few friendly words from the newspapers;* hence the paralysis story, so classically prefaced by Forney's long despatch to the leading newspapers, and so mournfully given in most indefinite terms in despatches from Baltimore. It won, but positively for but one day only, and then came the truth, leaving the last state of the defeated pretender greatly worse than the first. But he still persists in explanations. His organ in your city comes this evening with half a column of explanation of Armstrong's defeat. It says that local divisions in the party in the Republican counties of Tioga and Potter cost him one thousand votes. Doubtless they did; but what made the local divisions? and how was it that Republicans would sacrifice a Congressman for petty offices? If they had faith in their Congressman, would they not have sacrificed the little loaves and fishes? And why had they not faith in their Representative? They gave him over 2000 majority two years ago; now they defeat him by 27. When he was elected he was regarded as free from the slimy, fatal embrace of Cameronism. Just before the close of the session he allowed himself to be heralded as wanting to be the hero of the assault upon a record against Cameron that has been unquestioned for nearly a decade. He goes back to the people, and he not only loses 1000 in the Republican counties, as Mr. Cameron again says, but he loses another thousand in the Democratic counties of the district. What cost him the 1000 loss in Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre? In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature by Lycoming and Clinton, and re-elected in 1861. His hands were clean then of the Winnebago pollution. Now he is beaten 1700 in the same two counties which twice elected him. Disguise and explain as willing correspondents may, the truth is that when Armstrong accepted the friendly embrace of Cameron he left hope behind him, as did many other unfortunates in the late election, and as will most of such candidates in the unpromising future.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibition of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified in being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing Machine department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for their Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"The sewing machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work; equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and ALL others on exhibition, is the AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT street.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY for all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or alvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, i is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natura color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, NO. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu street.

MARRIED.

NAVES—ROBB.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Codville, at his residence, No. 1005 South Fifth street, Mr. BENJAMIN W. NAVES to Miss MARGARET A. ROBB, both of this city.

WEISS—BISHOP.—On the 6th of October, by the Rev. W. C. Best, Mr. HARRY B. WEISS to Miss KATE M. BISHOP, all of this city.

DIED.

JACKSON.—On November 5th, Mrs. MARGARET JACKSON, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew Miller, No. 1514 South Sixth street, below Dickerson. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, November 9th.

PORTER.—On the 6th instant, JOHN M. PORTER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his niece, Mary A. Bewley, No. 774 South Fourth street, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock sharp. Funeral to proceed to Norristown on the 11:05 o'clock A. M. train.

WORRELL.—On the 5th instant, ANN, relict of the late George W. Worrel, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Israel Supplee, Lower Merion, Pa., on Wednesday morning next, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Villa Nova Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia.

STRAIN.—On the 6th instant, DANIEL STRAIN, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2310 Market street, on Thursday morning, at 8:30 o'clock.

SHERRERD.—On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, MRS. MARY SHERRERD, relict of the late John Sherrerd, aged 82 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry D. Sherrerd, No. 1936 Spruce street, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Woodlands.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A COURSE OF LECTURES ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and HYGIENE will be delivered by Professor E. W. VOODES to the pupils attending the Night Schools established by the Board of Public Education, in the following order:—

Monday, November 7—Keystone School, Nineteenth street, above Chesnut

Tuesday, November 8—G. W. Nebinger School, Carpenter street, above Sixth.

Thursday, November 10—Harrison School, Master street, above Second.

Monday, November 14—Green Lane School, Manayunk.

Tuesday, November 15—Reynolds School, Twentieth and Jefferson streets.

Thursday, November 17—Jackson School, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Federal streets.

The lectures will be delivered at the same school every second week, and will commence punctually at 8 P. M.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY W. HALLIWELL,
11 7 2t Secretary Board of Public Education.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers.* This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths3t6t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ REV. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., will Lecture on "WHAT I SAW IN ITALY," IN WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

For sale at Gould & Fisher's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Smith's Jewelry Store, No. 1510 Market street; Keeney's Drug Store, No. 1601 Arch street; Bower's Drug Store, No. 1899 Market street; Lippincott's Drug Store, Twentieth and Cherry streets; Hofnal's Drug Store, No. 1900 Green street.

REV. FRANK ROBBINS will lecture on TUESDAY, 15th instant, on "A Trip to California." 1t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.

Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

Subject—"LONDON."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. The sale of tickets for both lectures will begin Wednesday morning, November 9, at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 1t

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu5 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 2 3m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

An instalment of five dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of The National Railway Company will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, No. 109 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 25th of November, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors.

11 8 6t JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ MARCY'S SCIOPTICON IS A GREATLY improved form of MAGIC LANTERN.

For Home, Sunday-school, and Lecture-room it is unrivalled. Call and see, No. 1340 CHESNUT Street, opposite U. S Mint. Exhibitions given to schools and evening parties. L. J. MARCY. 11 5 6t*

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF RAILROAD Officers is requested, to consider the necessity of adopting the PRINTED BLANKS from which LETTER PRESS COPIES can be taken, printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

B. B. COMEGYS
11 4 6t Cashier.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Fine Almeria Grapes,

New Paper Shell Almonds,

New Grenoble Walnuts,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON

IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING

PURE SPICES, ETC.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. **1230**

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,

FURRIER,

No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

10 25 tuths2m

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear.

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

LACE GOODS.

French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu6mrp On hand and made up to order.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CRUMBS SWEPT UP.

Have you read it? A live book, and more amusing than Mark Twain. Written by the most popular preacher in America,

Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge,

It does not contain a dull page in it. A great part of it was written in Europe this past summer, right amidst the troubles there, and any one of the forty articles is worth the full price of the book. For illustrated circulars, containing a description of the work, with extracts, apply to

EVANS, STODDART & CO.,

10 31 tuths&turp No. 740 SANSOM Street.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER

Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.

10 18 tuth2m] T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GLOVES, ETC.

LADIES' UNDER WEAR.

Merino Vests, 75 cents up.
Regular Made, $1·25 up.

CHILDREN'S
Underwear, 50 cents up.
Boys' underwear, cheap.

GENTS'
Undershirts, 60 cents up.
100 dozen super stout ½ Hose, 25 cents.

Ladies' Fleeced Hose.
Children's Fleeced Hose.
Ladies' Fleeced Hose, extra lengths.
Children's Fleeced, extra lengths.

HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE COLLARS,
BOW RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS.

GLOVES.

Cloth Gloves, 31 cents up.
Ladies' and Children's Blue, Scarlet, Green, and White CLOTH GLOVES made, and fit like kid corsets, etc.

CASTOR GLOVES for Ladies and Gents.

Boys' BUCKSKIN GLOVES, etc. etc. 11 5 stuth tf

AT

A. & J. B. Bartholomew's Great Kid Glove Emporium, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS AND CONSUMERS IS INVITED TO THE PRESENT STOCK.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstu D&t ABOVE CHESNUT

SOAP.

Soaps! Soaps! Soaps!

PRICES REDUCED.

DETERSIVE, STEARINE, CHEMICAL OLIVE AND GERMAN OLIVE SOAPS,

The best and purest FAMILY SOAPS in the United States.

Send to the undersigned for catalogue of prices.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

11 7 6trp MANUFACTURERS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants.

Brackets, Etc.,

OF NEW DESIGNS.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),

Have now the largest and most attractive stock Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in

New and Elegant Designs.

All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Tea Sets as Low as $20.

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FUEL.

1870 **KEYSTONE** 1870

LIQUID FUEL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
SHARES, PAR VALUE.....$100·00

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT CRANE, JOHN P. GREEN,
R. M. WHIPPLE, WM. R. ROBERTS,
THOS. S DICKERSON.

OFFICERS.

ROBERT CRANE, President.
JOHN P. GREEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. R. ROBERTS, Superintendent.
HENRY BALDWIN, Jr., Secretary.

This Company is engaged in the Manufacture and Sale of Machines, and in the Sale of Rights and Royalties, under the Whipple & Dickerson Patents, in the State of Pennsylvania. They are ready to contract for county or individual rights, and to put machines covering this valuable process in successful operation.

Parties desiring to witness or inspect personally the operation of this machine, will find it open at all times at the foundry of Messrs. BARROWS, SAVERY & CO., corner of FRONT and REED Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the

KEYSTONE LIQUID FUEL COMPANY,

10 5 stuth6t No. 319 WALNUT St., Philada., Pa.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES, SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS, And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Crumbs Swept Up" is the title of a book of short essays on familiar subjects by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, which has just been issued by Evans, Stoddart & Co. Mr. Talmage, both as a preacher and as a writer, has a short, snappy, and rather bumptious style that must be agreeable to the tastes of a very large number of men and women of average intelligence, for he has undoubtedly a multitude of admirers, and innumerable were the tears that were shed when the "dear man" abandoned his field of usefulness in this city to take possession of a more extensive one in Brooklyn. The style of Mr. Talmage, notwithstanding the fact that it is so extensively popular, is not one that can be cordially admired upon critical grounds, and the series of papers in the volume before us are open to the objections of being rather superficial in treatment and rather slangy in tone. They are, however, lively and animated, and here and there we find a gleam of genuine poetry that redeems many faults, while some of the descriptive passages are so good that they inspire a wish that Mr. Talmage had carried his pen a little more carefully in other places and given throughout as good writing as he was able. The essays have many of them been published before in magazines and newspapers, and the fact that they have been extensively copied proves that they appeal to the sympathies and tastes of a very large audience. Their general character can be guessed at by such titles as "Cut Behind," "Orange Blossoms Frosted," "The Kilkenny Cats," "Good Cheer," "Hobbies," "Star Engagements," "Children's Books," "Making Things Go," "Saturday Night," "Prayer-meeting Killers," "The Right Track," "Chills and Fever Vindicated," "Sublime Wretchedness of Watering-places," and "The Smile of the Sea." The book is handsomely printed and bound, and is filled with numerous clever illustrations by the Bensell Brothers.

—The following recent publications of Fields, Osgood & Co. have been sent us by J. B. Lippincott & Co.:—

"Talks About People's Stomachs," by Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D., is a series of brief essays the character of which is indicated by the title, but which have the merit, rare even in so-called popular medical works, of being exceedingly readable. If good advice with regard to keeping the human stomach in order be considered a pill that few would be disposed to take for its own sake, Dr. Lewis is entitled to the credit of having applied a sugar-coating with much judgment; and this little book of dietetic hints is not only good in itself, but it will be found infinitely entertaining to any one who wishes to beguile a leisure hour with really amusing reading.

"Vagabond Adventures," by Ralph Keeler, is a series of autobiographical sketches, of which "The Tour of Europe for $181 in currency," which first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* a few months ago, is a fair sample. In the volume before us are narrated his wanderings from the age of eleven, when he ran away from home, to the age of twenty-two, when he returned from his remarkable European tour, and commenced life in earnest by writing out his experiences for the benefit of the public. Mr. Keeler tells his story in a very straightforward way, and the rich vein of humor that appears to have enabled him to look upon the bright side of the most deplorable situations, and the strong individuality that marks the book, place the reader immediately *en rapport* with the writer, and although other travellers have had more important matters to tell, as entertaining a book of adventures as this has not been given to the public for a long time.

From the same house we have received the following recent publications of Lee & Shepard:—

"The House on Wheels" is a translation from the French of Madame de Soltz, by Miss E. F. Adams. It is a pleasantly written narrative of the adventures of a little boy who was stolen by gipsies, and the interest of the narrative and the clever illustrations ought to make it popular with the young people.

"Field and Forest," by Oliver Optic, is the first volume of the "Upward and Onward Series." In this series the career of a youth from childhood to manhood will be illustrated and described, and the hero will be represented as a young man of high aims and lofty purposes, which will preserve him in many temptations and enable him to pass with credit through many stirring adventures. The scene of the present story is laid upon the waters of the Upper Missouri, and it gives the hero an excellent introduction to the reader.

"Who Will Win?" and "Going on a Mission," by Paul Corbin, are the two first volumes of the "Beckoning" series. They endeavor to inculcate sound religious and moral principles under the guise of pleasantly-written stories, and can be recommended as excellent books to be placed in the hands of young people, whose tastes are consulted not merely by interesting narratives, but by fine paper, neat printing, numerous illustrations, and very tasteful binding, that will make the volumes decidedly ornamental upon the shelves of a library.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us of their own publications a handsome volume entitled "Good Stories for Young People," which contains some of the best short stories that have appeared during the past year in *Good Words for the Young*. These are from the pens of able and popular writers, among whom may be mentioned Miss Mulock, Kathrine S. Macquoid, and Hans Christian Andersen. The illustrations are by artists of first-rate ability, and the book is altogether what its name implies, a collection of really good stories that both old and young may read with interest and profit.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following new publications:—

"Geoffrey the Lollard," by Francis Eastwood, published by Dodd & Mead, is a fictitious narrative based upon the facts with regard to the persecution of the early reformers who went under the name of Lollards, which are recorded by Fox in "The Book of Martyrs." Considerable ingenuity is displayed in the construction of the story, which gives a graphic picture of an important political and religious era.

"The Castaways," by Captain Mayne Reid, published by Sheldon & Co., is one of those exciting narratives of adventure, filled with the most extraordinary statements with regard to beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, and vegetable growths—for the truth of which the author vouches most earnestly—that Captain Reid's many youthful admirers find so vastly entertaining. The best commendation we can bestow upon the story before us is that it is written in fully as extravagant a vein as any of its predecessors, and that its facts in natural history would be hard to believe if they were narrated by any one but Captain Mayne Reid.

"The Vivian Romance," by Mortimer Collins, and "Which is the Heroine?" are a couple of attractive English stories that Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just added to their "Library of Select Novels."

—"Two Ways of Doing It," by Miss L. Bates, published by J. P. Skelly & Co., is a discussion of some of the subjects relating to the woman's rights controversy, under the form of a fictitious narrative, and some of the views advanced have the merit of being more sound and sensible than those too often put forward by the women who talk a great deal about their rights without apparently having any very clear ideas as to what those rights really are.

—"The Sunday-school Idea," by John S. Hart, LL.D., which has just been published by J. C. Garrigues & Co., is an exposition of the principles which underlie the Sunday-school cause, and the relation which the Sunday-school bears both to the individual scho'ar and to the great work of Christianizing the world. Professor Hart has had many years' experience as a Sunday-school superintendent and teacher, and the book before us is full of hints of the highest value to all who are interested in the advancement of the Sunday-school work.

—From T. B. Peterson & Bros. we have received "The Initials," by the Baroness Tautphœus. This is one of the most charming love stories of modern times, and it fully deserves the extended popularity that is evidenced by the appearance of this new edition.

Messrs. Peterson also send us "Captain Simon Suggs," a series of sketches of life in Alabama in what we must now consider the old times. These sketches were very popular when they were first published, and they have enough genuine humor in them to repay a repersusal.

—No. 47 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" embraces the titles between "Pontific" and "Psalmist." This encyclopedia is entitled to the regards of the public on account of its completeness and its cheapness. In no other work in the language is so much valuable information given at the same price, and now that it is fast approaching completion a clear idea of its great value can be obtained. In some respects it is the most satisfactory encyclopedia published, as it treats of many subjects not contained in any other work of the kind, and it is brought down to the very latest dates.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for November has, as usual, an attractive "specimen" and a variety of interesting and useful information on photographic subjects.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Magazine* for November is made up of valuable papers selected from the best European publications.

—*The American Exchange and Review* presents several ably written articles on subjects of interest and valuable statistics of mining, finance, insurance, railroads, commerce, manufactures, etc.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the November numbers of *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*, which contain excellent stories and sketches by some of the best English writers of the day, which are illustrated by numerous beautiful designs from the pencils of artists of reputation. The November number of *Good Words for the Young* commences a new volume, and it presents among other attractions the opening chapters of a new story entitled "The Princess and the Goblin," by the editor, George MacDonald.

How a Dog Committed Suicide.—I was walking (says a correspondent) on the banks of the Loire, when I discovered a dog, something of a setter, trotting up and down by the water's edge. He went and came with uneven steps, sometimes stopping short as if he were pondering some weighty matter.

His proceedings roused my curiosity, and, concealing myself behind some young trees, I determined to watch him. The dog, who was old, thin, and, to a certain extent, deprived of the use of his hind legs, went on in the same manner for more than a quarter of an hour; then approaching the edge of the river bank at a steep place, he sat down and looked sadly at the water.

Presently, having finally resolved on his course, he raised himself on his poor paralyzed paws, made a spring and threw himself into the Loire. I ran to the place from whence he fell, and saw him carried off by the stream without making the slightest resistance. As he came near the bank I called him gently, and held out my cane that he might take hold of it. He made no sign. I tied my handkerchief to the end of my cane and threw it to him; he turned his head away sadly and drifted off. I lost sight of him at the end of a few minutes. He must no doubt have sunk.

Feeling persuaded that this unfortunate dog had suddenly chosen death by a deliberate act of his will, I mentioned the circumstance to several persons, and inquiries were made which elicited the fact that the poor animal had belonged to a gardener, who, seeing him infirm and useless, had pitilessly driven him from his home. He had wandered for a whole month in the fields and about the farms, receiving more blows than crusts, till he preferred a violent death to his miserable existence.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA

203 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 203

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.*
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Make Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 5 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 8 5

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 28 PHILADELPHIA.

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,

And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.

BOWARD DARLINGTON,
1 10 1m 9. 147 South FOURTH Street.

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIBIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-HIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

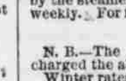
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——, November ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The PANTHER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 12 at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 12.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870.....581,129·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386·54

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	56,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,690
Loans on Collateral Security	88,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,195
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE BUFFALO INDIANS.

A PERILOUS CONFLICT.

The following graphic description is from William A. Bell's work, "New Tracks in North America," just published:—

The Buffalo Indians are probably the finest horsemen in the world. Accustomed from their childhood to chase the buffalo, they live half their time in the saddle. No reins are used to guide their horses, but they press with their heels on whichever side they want to turn. Both hands and arms are consequently free to use the rifle, the bow or the spear at pleasure. These men were splendidly armed with rifles for long ranges, bows and arrows for short distances, and spears and tomahawks for hand-to-hand combat. They were tightly strapped to their saddles, so that they could bend down at either side of the horse, and completely hide their bodies from view as well as from the bullets of the enemy; and when shot they did not fall to the ground, but were carried off the field by their ponies, unless the latter were disabled also.

Leading on the red-skins could distinctly be seen the tall warrior with long lance on the white horse, who was so conspicuous in the fight of Saturday. As the little column advanced, the Indians commenced signaling by walking their horses in a circle, while the chief made signs to some warriors out of view by means of a shining instrument or mirror which flashed brilliantly in the sun. The savages had evidently not expected to find so large a body ready to meet them, or to see an additional line of tents and wagons added to the fort. All this signaling seemed to result in the gradual withdrawal of the attacking party from the immediate vicinity of the fort behind a ridge some two miles distant, where, as it turned out, a much larger number were waiting in concealment. At the first cry of "Indians!" we were all out of our tents, rifle in hand. My friend, Walter Hinchman, Criley, our carpenter, and myself, started immediately for a ravine about two miles off on the right, which formed a covered approach of six miles or more in length leading in the direction of our camp. General Wright very wisely detained the rest of the party in camp to defend it in case of attack while the cavalry were away. Finding no Indians advancing along the ravine, we returned to breakfast, feeling it undesirable to go further unprotected and alone. Two hours of great suspense followed, which was not much relieved by the appearance of a horseman from the field of action, who came to get an ambulance for the dead and wounded.

The following is an account of this engagement:—

No sooner had the cavalry followed the retiring band beyond the ridge, exchanging shots and skirmishing all the way, than on either flank two fresh bodies of warriors suddenly appeared. They halted for a few minutes; a powerful-looking warrior, fancifully dressed, galloped along their front shouting out directions; and then, like a whirlwind, with lances poised and arrows on the string, they rushed on the little band of fifty soldiers. The skirmishers fired and fell back on the line, and in an instant the Indians were among them. Now the tide was turned. Saddles were emptied and the soldiers forced back over the ground toward the fort. The bugler fell, pierced by five arrows, and was instantly seized by a powerful warrior, who, stooping down from his horse, hauled him up before him; coolly stripped the body, and then, smashing the head of his naked victim with his tomahawk, threw him on the ground under his horse's feet. On the left of our line the Indians pressed heavily, cutting off five men, among them Sergeant Frederick Wylyams. With his little force, this poor fellow held out nobly till his horse was killed, and one by one the soldiers fell, selling their lives dearly. The warrior who appeared to lead the band was, up to this time, very conspicuous in the fight, dashing back and forth on his grey horse, and by his action setting an example to his warriors. In the *melee*, however, one of our cavalry men was thrown to the ground by the fierceness of the Indian onslaught, when this leader, who I have since learned was the famous Cheyenne war-chief Roman-nose, attacked the prostrate man with his spear. Corporal Harris, of G company, was near him, and struck Roman-nose with the sabre which he held in his left hand. Quick as thought, the chief turned on him; but as he did so, the faithful "Spencer" of the corporal met his breast, and with the blood pouring from his mouth, Roman-nose fell forward on his horse, never again to lead his "dog-soldiers" on the war-path. By this time it was more than evident that on horseback the soldiers were no match for the red skins. Most of them had never been opposed to Indians before; many were raw recruits; and their horses became so dreadfully frightened at the yells and the smell of the savages as to be quite unmanageable. So Captain Barnitz gave the order to dismount.

When the dismounted cavalry commenced to pour a well-directed volley from their Spencers, the Indians for the first time wavered, and began to retire. For two hours Captain Barnitz waited with his thin ranks for another advance of the Indians, but they prudently held back, and, after a prolonged consultation, retired slowly with their dead and wounded beyond the hills, to paint their faces black and lament the death of one of the bravest leaders of their inhuman race.

I have seen in days gone by sights horrible and gory—death in all its forms of agony and distortion—but never did I feel the sickening sensation, the giddy, fainting feeling that came over me when I saw our dead, dying, and wounded after this Indian fight. A handful of men, to be sure, but with enough wounds upon them to have slain a company, if evenly distributed. The bugler was stripped naked, and five arrows driven through him, while his skull was literally smashed to atoms. Another soldier was shot with four bullets and three arrows, his scalp was torn off, and his brains knocked out. A third was riddled with balls and arrows; but they did not succeed in getting his scalp, although, like the other two, he was stripped naked. James Douglas, a Scotchman, was shot through the body with arrows, and his left arm was hacked to pieces. He was a brave fellow, and breathed out his life in the arms of his comrades. Another man, named Welsh, was killed, but all subsequent search failed to discover his remains. Sergeant Wylyams lay dead beside his horse; and as the fearful picture first met my gaze, I was horror-stricken. Horse and rider were stripped bare of trapping and clothes, while around them the trampled, blood-stained ground showed the desperation of the struggle.

—Robert Garrett has accepted the Presidency of the Virginia Valley Railroad. The construction of this road, it is said, will give Baltimore control of an immense cotton trade.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY GEMS—THE LUCKY WEEK—FIFTY DIAMONDS IN ONE DAY.

The mails from Cape Colony bring information respecting an unusually fortunate week in the diamond diggings. The stone discovered by Mr. Parkes, referred to in the following article from *The Cape Argus*, is valued at from $40,000 to $55,000. He had offered the night before to sell his claim for fifteen shillings. The other large diamond is estimated as of nearly equal value with that of Mr. Parkes:—

There are two ways by which Cape people judge of the success of the now established diamond industry. The first and most important is the actual yield of diamonds, and the second the successful and paying occupation found for diggers. As far as the first is satisfactory, the news of the fortnight is most concerned. We should say that both the number and value of diamonds found have been greater than in any previous fortnight since the diggings commenced, while several diamonds exceptionally large have been turned up. When the last mail summary was forwarded to England, a rumor had reached Cape Town of two enormous diamonds having been discovered.

Two diamonds, weighing respectively 56 and 54 carats, have, without doubt, been found. One, we believe, is a very fine gem, of good shape; the other, somewhat flawed. The discoverers were as startled as any one else at their own good luck. In both cases the "claims" had promised so little that the majority of those working them had left in despair, and had gone elsewhere to try their fortunes. Two or three remained as a sort of forlorn hope to make one more attempt; and were rewarded by turning out these large and brilliant gems.

The editor of the *Journal* thus graphically refers to the report of an eye-witness of Parkes' discovery:—"Mr. King," he says, "had seen and handled his diamond, and went into raptures over its splendid qualities. At the time of the find Parkes was in a desponding mood, and was about to offer his claim for sale or to abandon it. He had been at work for two months, and had found nothing worth mentioning. However, he resolved upon taking a last dig or two. A most fortunate resolve! In went the pick, and out tumbled the diamond. You should have seen Mr. King's dramatic representation of Parkes' excitement on finding a fortune at a stroke! The stagger, the shine, the smile on the forehead, and the scream of joy were admirably imitated by the jolly farmer of Bedford." Besides these two monsters, several fine large diamonds have been found, two or three of them noted as especially beautiful, one weighing 40 carats, another 29½, and a third a grain or two short of 20. We hear, also, on what appears good authority, of a stone weighing 60 carats, of somewhat inferior description, having been purchased from a native woman for a wagon and a span of oxen. The week ending the 27th of August went by the name of the "lucky week" from the number and quality of the stones picked up. This was said to have been the most prolific week the Fields had seen. The diggers had found as much in that one week as they had done in any previous month. The proceeds were valued by some at £50,000, by others at a much larger figure. But these amounts are little more than guesses.

There is, of course, no general register kept of the diamonds found, and we are told that no concern is shown to make public small, or even ordinary finds. We only hear of the large stones. A register is, it is true, kept on the mining grounds at Pniel, but except an exceptional entry, such as the lucky Wednesday (the 24th), when fifty diamonds were found, we hear little of its contents. In our last number we alluded to the large diamond export by the mail steamers as satisfactory evidence of the substantial success of the diggings. We have not the exact figures before us, but we believe that both the Good Hope, which sailed on the 17th, and the Roman, which conveys this summary, have parcels of great value on board. The Good Hope carries to the value of £18,000, and the Roman to a still larger amount. To our knowledge, a considerable number have not yet been sent home, while others are carried by their owners, and never figure in the Customs report.

As to the other way of estimating the success of the Fields—namely, the luck which attends individual diggers, or the digging community as a whole, in less than two months the digging population has been increased from 500 to 6000, and the cry is, Still they come—some on foot; some in spring-carts, well equipped, with food and implements; others in scrubby vehicles without a cover—all making for the new mine of South African wealth. A few of the travellers go alone, with one or two native servants, others in family parties, and some in small joint-stock companies. They are of all sorts and sizes, and all descriptions: some are clerks, some laborers, some tradesmen. Our readers can judge how many are likely to be successful among a motley, heterogeneous crowd, pursuing an industry peculiarly uncertain and involving very hard work. We believe that companies, properly organized, with a good staff of workmen, are likely to be ultimately fortunate, and such are already being formed with every prospect of success. The correspondent before alluded to says:—"At Daggerboer's Nek I heard a good deal about the great party which started from that place some time ago under Captain Frisby. The venture—a joint stock affair—absorbed a capital of $3000. This is a business as well as a digging party, and good accounts have been received of the prospects of the speculation."

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS,
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00
" " " " Long Branch.... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New-Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:25 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¾, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 and 9½ down train, and 2¾, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 8, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2¼, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:10, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 8¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. 12¼ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.
5 20

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

5:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 6:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3 00 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	3:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11:35 A. M.
"	arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
"	" arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passeger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:22 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 4:50

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE ARCHITECTS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Architects' National Association will begin this afternoon at three o'clock, in the rooms of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Architects' Institute in the Athenæum building. This meeting, as the name implies, is a meeting of architects from the whole country. Delegates will be present from Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities. The National Association is divided up into chapters, each city having one. The Philadelphia chapter incindes in its membership all the leading architects of the city. The object of the association is the mental improvement of the art, and the general welfare of architects in everything relating to their business.

Mr. Richard Upjohn, of New York, is the President of the National Association, and Mr. T. B. Wight, of New York, is the Secretary. At the meeting this afternoon no special business will be transacted, but the organization will be effected, committees will report, and the annual address will be delivered by Mr. Thomas U. Walter, the President of the Philadelphia Chapter and the First Vice President of the National Association. Mr. Walter is well known as the architect of the Capitol buildings at Washington. The session will be prolonged for several days.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the Exchange:—

4 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	$194 50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	17 00
14 shares Commonwealth Bank	56 00
$6000 bonds (7 per cent.) Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad	90 @ c'nt
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	40 00
1 share Mercantile Library Co	7 50
500 shares Dalzell Oil Co	45
918 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co	66
12 shares Central Transportation Co	50 00
ELEVENTH (North), No. 36—Modern Residence	$13,000
WALNUT, east of Fifty-third—Building Lot	$625
THIRTY-FIRST, LOCUST, AND RIVER SCHUYLKILL—Brick Buildings, Engine, Machinery, and large Lot, known as the Union Car Manufacturing Company	$170,000
THIRTIETH AND SPRUCE—Large and valuable Lot	$60,500
JUNIPER, No. 254—Stable and Coach House	$8300
ELEVENTH (North), No. 860 — Desirable Dwelling	$3100

THE ELECTION ACROSS THE RIVER.—To-day the fall election is taking place in Camden. There seems to be little or no interest taken in the canvass, except in the case of the Congressman. The vote in the city is a very close one, and it is generally carried by the Republicans. The vote at the Mayoralty election in March last was as follows:—Cox, R., 1640; Jefferys, D., 1575.

The following is the ticket being voted for to-day:

CONGRESS.

Hon. J. W. Hazleton, R., Benjamin T. Lee, D.

ASSEMBLY.

1st dist.—Charles Wilson, R., Thomas McDowell, D.
2d " —I.W. Nicholson, R., Joseph W. Kaign, D.
3d " —Steven'n Leslie, R., Chalk. Albertson. D.

COUNTY CLERK.

John W. Cain, R. Henry Fredericks, D.

COUNTY COLLECTOR.

Ezra Stokes, R., Isaiah Woolston, D.

CORONERS.

Robert S. Bender, R., James Massey, D.,
D. W. Blake, R., Francis Souders, D.,
J. Wesley Baker, R., John H. Magee.

SHERIFF.

Randall E. Morgan.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—To-morrow evening the firemen of Germantown, Manayunk, and Roxborough will make a street parade on the occasion of the dedication of the new house of the Manayunk Fire Company. The programme is as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Chief Marshal—Mr. Samuel Godfrey, of the Mount Airy Fire Company. Aids—John Maxwell, Germantown Hose, and William Warren, Good Intent Engine.

Washington Engine.
Germantown Hose.
Franklin Steam Fire Engine.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—John Ezra, of the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company. Aids—George Wolf, of the Washington Engine, and Samuel Stroup, of the Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Company.

Mount Airy Engine.
Manayunk Steam Fire Engine Company.
Good Intent Engine Company.
Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Company.

MILITARY CONCERT AND DRILL.—To-night the regular out-door drill and concert of the 4th Regiment, Colonel A. J. Sellers commanding, will come off on the Nicolson pavement, North Broad street. A new feature, in the shape of the bayonet exercise, will be introduced for the first time since the close of the Rebellion. These entertainments of the 4th Regiment have become exceedingly popular, and there is no doubt that there will be an immense number of spectators in attendance. The moon will give ample light for the occasion. After the drill and concert, the command will undergo an inspection in accordance with the orders of General Prevort, commanding the 1st Division of the N. G. of P.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY—EXPULSION OF THE BACHELOR BARGE CLUB.—At the regular stated meeting of the Naval Board of the Schuylkill Navy, held last evening, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That for the indignities offered by the Bachelor Barge Club to the Schuylkill Navy and their ungentlemanly action in connection with the Nassau race, and in view of their refusing to apologize for the same, the said club be and is hereby expelled.

FATAL AND SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—An accident resulting in the death of a lad named Anthony Burden occurred this morning at the southeast corner of Sixth and Cresson streets. He was coming down the stairway with a chisel in his hand. He tripped and fell, and the sharp end of the instrument penetrated his neck, severing an artery. The flow of blood was profuse, and death resulted before the hemorrhage could be checked. The accident caused great excitement in the neighborhood.

CASUALTY AT A FOUNDRY.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, a wheel attached to the machinery at the People's Works, Front street and Girard avenue, bursted, causing considerable consternation among the employees. One of them, named Samuel McCutcheon, aged twenty-one years, was struck in the head by a piece of the flying fragments and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. He was taken to his home on Richmond street, above Marlborough.

TRIPLING FIRES.—About a quarter-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the roof of the dwelling No. 717 Holly street was slightly damaged by fire. The flames originated from sparks from a saw mill at Holly and Fitzwater streets.

About a quarter-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the roof of the dwelling No. 1335 Catharine street was slightly damaged on the roof by fire, caused by a defective flue.

REV. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., will lecture this evening at the West Arch Street Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, on "What I Saw in Italy." Dr. Reed is an eloquent speaker, and a most interesting lecture may be expected.

On Tuesday next Rev. Frank Robbins will lecture on "A Trip to California."

FOUND DEAD.—Mrs. Emeline Barford, aged 44 years, was found dead at No. 1628 Amboy street, about seven o'clock this morning. She was engaged to clean the house, which is at present unoccupied, and being subject to fits it is presumed she was seized with one and died before assistance could reach her. Deceased resided at No. 915 Ogden street.

DROWNED BODY.—About half-past seven o'clock this morning, Officers Cahill and McGeheean found the body of an unknown white man floating in the dock at Vine street wharf, Schuylkill. Deceased has a smooth face and sandy hair, and was dressed in dark woollen clothes. The body gave indications of having been in the water some time.

HAND CRUSHED.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Henry McElwee, aged forty years, residing on Wood street, above Nineteenth, had his hand badly crushed at Moore's machine shop, southwest corner of Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets. The injured man was removed to his home.

CANAL BOAT ROBBED.—Last night the canal boat Pawnee, lying at Pine street wharf on the Schuylkill, was boarded by river thieves, and robbed of $50 worth of rope. The watchman, it is alleged, was made intoxicated by the scoundrels.

BROKE A LIMB.—About a quarter of 8 o'clock this morning William Hazleton was thrown from a wagon at Twenty-fifth and Green streets, and had a leg broken. The sufferer was removed to his home, No. 145 N. Eighteenth street.

THE HANLON TRIAL.—The greatest interest is still manifested by spectators of both sexes in the Hanlon trial. This morning as many as five hundred women visited the court-room, and after satisfying their curiosity passed out again.

INSULTING FEMALES.—A man named Joseph Redstreet was arrested last night upon the charge of insulting females passing Seventh and Baker streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Collins and was committed to answer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon.—The Defense.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

There was not such a rush to the Court-room this morning as there was yesterday, the interest excited by the defense appearing to be much less than that created by the dramatic chain of circumstances by which the Commonwealth sought to fasten the guilt of this horrible crime upon the young man on trial. The testimony for the defense was resumed:—

Mary Quinn sworn—I am eighteen years old; I recollect the evening Mary Mohrman was missed; when I got to Hanlon's I stayed by the step till dusk, and then went into the barber shop; I picked up a weekly paper and read it; after I had sat there a good while, John and his wife and mother passed through; his wife asked for a lamp, and I heard them go up stairs; a good while after that I went into the yard; I did not stay at Hanlon's all night; I went home in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock.

Cross-examined—I am first cousin to John Hanlon; I did not go upstairs that evening; no one was in the barber shop with me; John's wife did not come in until he came after her with his mother; I did not notice if there was a clock in the barber shop; I do not remember what time they came in; it was a good while after I got there—I don't know how long; I don't think it was an hour; they all three came in together; I don't know where John was when she asked for the lamp, and don't know if she got one; the gas was lit in the barber shop; it was not half an hour after that when I went into the yard; I remember that evening in particular, because before I went home I heard the child was missed, and there was great excitement; when John was suspected, I was asked if I remembered that evening; it was a long time after the child was found; I don't remember if it was a year; it was his mother told me John was suspected; I first knew of it when it was in the papers; when I passed through the kitchen I think John's father was lying on the settee; I did not see any other members of the family than John, his wife, and mother, Mrs. Kelly, and John's father.

Mrs. Mary Kelly sworn—I am a married woman; John Kelly is my husband; I have been married seven years; I live at No. 2059 Germantown avenue; my husband is a liquor dealer; I have one boy living; I am John Hanlon's sister; he was a barber; he commenced that business after he came out of the army in 1866 or 1867, I don't remember which; he then began business in Fifth street, below Diamond; I visited his house in September, 1868; my father, mother, two sisters, two brothers, and John's wife made up the household; I was at his house the night Mary Mohrman was missed; I don't know what time I went there, but it was some time after people had went to church; I took my little boy with me; I went on Diamond street to Fifth; then I went down Fifth to my mother's; my sister Kate and cousin Ellen Quinn were sitting on the step; I asked for my mother and passed in; met my mother coming through the barber-shop; we had some ice-cream, and went into John's room; he was in bed and his wife was getting undressed; he and his wife were in there when I went in; I called my sister, Mrs. Steinmeyer, out of the other room, and my mother went down to get saucers for the ice cream; John took my little boy into the bed with him; the child went to the side of the bed and John lifted him up; then we all ate some of the ice cream; I sat a little while and then I went home; my mother and father remained there until the following April, I think; after that changes were made in the yard; John and his wife remained there; they took the goat-stable, and my mother and father took it with them; John took up the bricks and made a garden in the yard; John carried on business there until November or December after my mother and father left, and then he did journey work; the house belonged to my husband; after John left repairs were made upon it by my husband, and John put some repairs upon it, too; Officer Taggert called upon me for the keys of the house and got them.

Cross-examined—John Hanlon is also related to me by marriage; in May, 1866, he married my stepdaughter; as well as being his sister I am his mother-in-law; I bought the ice cream at Mann's, Germantown road and Norris street; it was half an hour after people had all gone to church before I bought the cream and went to my mother's; I did not see the clock; can't say how much more than half an hour; I do not know what time it was when I got heme; people were all out from church; I know this was the night, because my mother went with me to the corner, and Mrs. Mohrman passed us and Mary was lost; I don't know whether she said it to us or the children; I did not hear the bell ring; she had no bell; was not ringing it; I did not hear it; I never lived in John's house.

Re-examined—When I went there my father was lying on the settee in the kitchen; Mary Quinn was reading in the barber shop; my brother was on the corner with Louis Morhman as I was going home; he came up to mother, and then left us to go with Louis to hunt for his sister.

Mrs. Bridget Hanlon sworn—I live in Jersey; my husband is alive; we are living at Millville; I am the prisoner's mother; he is twenty-two years old; he is married; I couldn't say she is sixteen, I believe she may be more; in September, 1868, I was living at Fifth and Diamond; my husband was living there then; he was a laborer; I remember the evening Mary Mohrman was missed; John was at dinner that day; he went out near night, and came back to the house; I saw him when he returned at the corner of Fifth and Diamond; I came up to the corner and his wife was talking to her uncle on the corner; I had been to my daughter's, Mrs. Kelly; my son-in-law was in the middle of Fifth and Diamond; and I stood still, thinking he would come over; John came across from Fisher's until Fifth street; he came down and came up the front steps, and I came after him; Ellen Quinn and Kate were on the front steps; when we got into the shop his wife came after him; I went into the kitchen, leaving him in the shop talking to Mary Quinn; his wife asked me for a lamp; I got it and handed it to his wife; he and his wife went up stairs into the second story back room; I next saw him in his room when Mrs. Kelly came with the ice cream; John and his wife, Mrs. Steinmyer, Mrs. Kelly and me ate the ice cream; I went down for the saucers and spoons; after eating the ice cream we sat a little while; came down stairs and went to the corner with Mrs. Kelly; we stood there a few minutes and she went home; I stood there a few minutes and came down home; my husband was lying on the settee in the kitchen; he had a sprained knee; he was on the settee near a week with this knee; on this Sunday he remained there all night; this settee might be more than a few inches from the door that led into the yard; it might be a foot or not that far from the cellar window; the kitchen was board; there was a little kindling-wood in the cellar; the cellar was nice and clean, with a gravel floor; there were no bricks in it; he used it to keep victuals in; when John went out of the house he was in his shirt sleeves, and his pants were light, with a stripe down them; he was dressed the same on his return from Fisher's; I saw John next morning in bed about 5½ or 6 o'clock; I would always sweep the shop and then wake John; I woke him this Monday morning and he got up; he was dressed the same as he was the night before; he ate breakfast with me that morning; I was in the water-closet and in the cellar on this Monday morning; there was no blood or traces of it in the water-closet, in the yard, or in the cellar; I did John's washing; I washed on Tuesday; his washing was never given out; I washed the shirt he wore on that Sunday and Monday the next Tuesday; I saw no blood marks on the shirt; there were none on it; I saw no blood on his pantaloons or any of his clothes; he wore the same pants on Monday that he wore on Tuesday; there was no blood on them; none of his clothes were missing; I used to lock up the house at night and open it in the morning; I locked it on Sunday night and opened it on Monday morning; we used to go to bed in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock; on Saturday night we were up late, sometimes till 15 o'clock, on account of the shop; on this Sunday night I was up till after 12 o'clock, because my little boy went with Mrs. Mohrman's boy to hunt the child, and was waiting up for his return; I found him on Mrs. Mohrman's floor, rolling with Mrs. Mohrman's boy; this was between 12 and 1 o'clock; while I was waiting up I was in the alley talking with Mrs. Canaty, and in the kitchen with my husband.

Here the Court took a recess.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Trouble in the Camp of the Grand Temple—An Important Decision by Judge Allison.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

This morning Judge Allison delivered the following decision:—

H. B. Potter vs. O. I. Search and R. H. Semple. Motion for injunction.

This bill is filed to restrain O. I. Search from acting as G. W. R. of the Grand Temple of Honor of Pennsylvania, and to compel him to surrender the seal and records and all other property and money in his possession, or under his control, belonging to the Grand Temple; and also to restrain R. H. Semple from acting as G. W. T. of said Grand Temple of Honor.

The contest grows out of an alleged irregularity in the trial and punishment of Search for a violation of his obligation as a member of the Order, in publishing for the use of the Grand Temple of Pennsylvania, subordinate and social ode-cards, not furnished by the Supreme Council, contrary to the constitution of that body, part xiv, section 2, which reads:—"The Supreme Council reserves to itself the exclusive right of publishing the subordinate and degree rituals, ode-cards, and all other matter pertaining to the work of the Supreme Council, Grand, and Subordinate Social Temples, and Councils.

Search was convicted in part upon his plea of guilty, and upon the report of this fact by the committee appointed to investigate the charge, and a resolution that such punishment should be imposed as the Grand Temple might deem commensurate with the offense, it was voted that the penalty should be an admonition from the G. W. T., and in accordance therewith the admonition was given.

This is made the ground of complaint, and from this action an appeal was taken to the Supreme Council, the appellant alleging that it is not a compliance with sections 1 and 2 of article 8 of the by-laws of the Grand Temple. These articles require that a charge against a member shall be referred to a committee for trial; and that whenever the committee shall be of the opinion that punishment ought to be imposed, they shall report a resolution to that effect, which shall be set down for consideration at some future meeting.

The appellant assigned for specific error in the action of the Grand Temple, "that the proceeding was irregular in that the committee did not report, that Search ought to be punished by being reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as provided for in the first section of article eighth, and that the consideration of the resolution to punish was acted on at the meeting at which it was reported to the Grand Temple, instead of being set down for consideration at a future meeting."

The Supreme Council sustained the appeal, reversed the action of the Grand Temple, and instructed it to dispose of the case in the manner provided for in the by-laws. The Supreme Council also decided that the appeal having been sustained, and the case sent back to the Grand Temple, with instructions to proceed with the trial, that Search was to be regarded as still under charges, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Council at the sixth annual session (printed proceedings, page 29), "that no officer be permitted to occupy his chair while under charges in any temple of our order."

The defendant Search, who was re-elected G. W. R. at the meeting of the Grand Temple at which he was convicted and punished by admonition, denies the authority of the Supreme Council to take cognizance of his case, and to order the Grand Temple to proceed with his trial, or to decide that he is still under charges, and therefore incapable of holding his office. Questioning the power of the Supreme Council in the premises, he refuses obedience to its command, and claims to hold his office and perform its duties by virtue also of his re-election as G. W. R. Is this position a tenable one? and if it is not, can this Court grant the relief prayed for?

That Search committed an offense for which he could be placed on trial is beyond question. His violation of duty was an usurpation of the power of the Supreme Council. The section cited above shows an express and exclusive reservation to the Supreme Council of the right of publishing the ritual and ode cards of the order. Without an authorization from the Supreme Council, no one can publish for the use of the order these forms and odes without subjecting himself to the penalties prescribed for an offense of this kind. It is, in the language of section 1 of by-law 8, a violation of the laws, rules, and usages of the order. No one can do this except with willfulness, deliberation, and premeditation. It is an offense against the fundamental law of the order, set forth in terms so plain that he who runs may read. The charge was well grounded, and this was confessed by the defendant by his plea of guilty. Nor can he now escape from the consequences of that plea by denying jurisdiction to the Grand Temple, alleging that if it was an offense at all it was a crime against the Supreme Council, on which they alone could take action in the first instance. We do not agree with this proposition, because the by-law quoted provides for trial and punishment by the Grand Temple of one who offends against the laws, rules, and usages of the order. This by-law is in full force by the consent of Mr. Search. In voluntarily joining the Grand Temple and becoming a member of it, he made himself subject to every law of the temple which was then in force, or which may have been properly by and of rightful authority since enacted. It has not been pretended that is not a valid by-law, or that it falls outside of the power of the Grand Temple to enact it; and if such a view had been taken of it it would be clearly wrong. Holding that Search's transgression against the supreme law was triable before the Grand Temple, and as standing within not the spirit only, but the clear letter of the law, we pass from the objection based on a want of jurisdiction in the Grand Temple to try the defendant on the charge preferred against him. This, I may remark, is independent of the violation of the obligation assumed by him to recognize and support the supreme power of the Order of the Temple of Honor vested in the Supreme Council, and yield obedience to the ceremonies, constitutions, rules, and decisions adopted by that body.

Nor is the point well taken that no offense has been committed for which Search could be tried, because not done in the Grand Temple. The first clause of section 1 of by-law 8 says, "Any member *in* this Grand Temple, who shall be guilty of using profane expressions or discourteous language to the officers and members thereof," etc. It was argued that to make a member liable to charge, the offense must be committed during a session of the body. Perhaps this literal interpretation may be the correct one, and yet it may be answered that every person is *in* the Temple who is connected with it. We speak of one being in a church or order who is a member of such church or order. But this criticism entirely overlooks the purpose of the paragraph which follows. It reads, "or who shall otherwise violate the constitution, laws, rules, and usages of the order, shall be liable," etc. The charge against Search was for transgressing as provided against in this clause of the by-law, and had no reference to or connection with the use of improper language to the officers or members either in or out of the order. It matters not where, or under what circumstances, or at what time the constitution, laws, or usages are violated, the party so offending may properly be charged with the offense, and, if duly convicted, punished as prescribed by the by-law.

But it is argued, conceding that the Grand Temple acted within the scope of its authority, Mr. Search has been tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished for the offense, and that there can be no retrial and reimposition of punishment; that whether the trial may have been regular or irregular, the case is of necessity at an end. This would be an unanswerable proposition if the trial was a regular and legal trial, and the punishment such an one as the law of the order prescribed. But the supreme authority of the body has decided that the trial was irregular; that it was what we call in law a mis-trial; that the positive requirement of the by-law in two essential portions of it disregarded, and sitting as a court of review, on a case regularly taken before it on appeal, it has decided against the action of the Grand Temple, and directed it to proceed with the case in conformity with the law of the order regulating the trial of one under charges. In this we cannot discover anything of which the defendant Search can complain. It is too late to question the right of the Supreme Council to review the proceedings of the inferior tribunals after an uniform exercise of the power from the starting of the organization to the present day, and in the face of the emphatic declaration of the Constitution that it, the Supreme Council, shall exercise the supreme power of the order, there being nothing in the Constitution from which it can be inferred that its exercise is inhibited. On the contrary, as there does not appear to be any provision by which it can, in the first instance, take jurisdiction of a case which can be tried before the inferior tribunals, it may be properly inferred that in no other way than by general review and control can it exercise the supreme power with which it is invested. Nor do we agree with the suggestion that the case was not regularly before the Supreme Council on the appeal of a member of the Grand Temple. Every member has an interest in the due and regular enforcement of the regulations and laws of the order; whether the complaint be against the subordinate body with which he is connected, or against an individual member, duty to the order as well as his personal interest require that each should be kept in subordination to law; in no other way can anarchy and disorder be prevented from working ruin to all concerned. This was also the view of the Supreme Council, who heard the appeal, as it was carried up, after notice to the Grand Temple, and without objection by that body. This brings us back to the question, Was the trial a regular and orderly trial, and was the punishment such as ought to have been imposed? That the command of the by-law was disregarded is not denied; there was not in the resolution reported by the committee any designation of the punishment to be imposed, and its consideration was not postponed to a future meeting. No other judgment could have been rightfully entered by the Supreme Council than that which was entered—that the Grand Temple erred in this manifest disregard of the positive law of their own body.

But there was a still greater omission of duty on the part of the Grand Temple, in the imposition of the punishment. For a violation of the constitution, laws, rules or usages of the order, an offender is liable to a reprimand, to be suspended or expelled. Search was convicted of an offense which was a clear violation of the constitution of the Supreme Council, and the penalty for this offense is in terms prescribed by the by-laws; at the pleasure of the Grand Temple he could have been reprimanded, suspended or expelled, but instead of punishing in one or the other of these modes, Search was simply admonished, as directed by the vote of the Grand Temple. To admonish is to warn of a fault, to reprove with mildness, to counsel or advise against wrong practices, to instruct or direct. A reprimand implies more than this. It is to reprove severely, to reprehend or to chide for a fault, to reprove publicly and officially in execution of a sentence. In what terms the admonition was given does not appear, it may have been no more than advice and counsel, but no admonition, properly administered, can stand as equal to a reprimand, which carries with it the idea of reproving with severity, as a censure for a fault or crime; or, in a case of this kind, as an official condemnation and reproof. A proper sentence and punishment was therefore wholly wanting in this case, and as there were no such punishment as ought to have been inflicted, Search has suffered no legal penalty which the law attaches to his offense. And this is an answer to his plea of *autre fois convict* which he interposes as a bar to further proceedings in his case. A mistrial is no trial in law, and a sentence different from that which is prescribed cannot be set up to prevent a judgment according to law. As if a person convicted of the commission of a crime is fined, where imprisonment is directed, and *vice versa*, if the wrong sentence has been imposed, he may be resentenced according to law. In a case taken up to the Supreme Court, where the judgment has been wrongly imposed, that court will themselves resentence or direct the court below to do so. And in analogy to the principle and proceedings in courts of law regulating cases of this kind, we hold that it was entirely competent for the Supreme Council to direct the subordinate body over which it has jurisdiction to properly issue the cause and carry it on to the end, in accordance with the law of the order. It could treat that which had been done as extra-judicial, and therefore in no proper sense as a part of the cause. The direction is simply to take the case up where the irregularity began and dispose of it as the law directs.

This conclusion requires us to go one step further and examine into the right of the defendant Search to occupy his chair, and to perform the duties of G. W. R., whilst under charge. The Supreme Council have answered this question as follows:—The appeal of J. T. Uber from the action of the Grand Temple of Pennsylvania, in the case of W. H. Cluley against O. I. Search, having been sustained by this body, and the case having been remanded back to the Grand Temple, leaves him still under charge. The committee reported that the case comes under a decision of the sixth annual session of the Supreme Council (printed proceedings, page 29), "That no officer be permitted to occupy his chair while under charges in any temple of our order."

The report of the committee was adopted by the Supreme Council. What is the true intent and meaning of this decision, and to what extent is Search affected by it? This brings up the question of the power of the highest tribunal of the order to declare one under charges subject to the disability of not being able to occupy his chair until they are disposed of. We have already seen that it is expressly declared in the Constitution of the Supreme Council that they shall exercise the supreme power of the order; and in article 7 this power is shown to be most plenary. The fundamental law of all bodies below the chief tribunal may be departed from by order of this higher body. The article reads:—"All grand and subordinate temples shall be governed strictly by the rules laid down in the ritual, as well as by the established constitutions, from which they shall in no instance depart, unless by direction of the Supreme Council." This power is the most ample that could be conferred; the fundamental law may even be put aside by their decree, and this, it must not be forgotten, is the law which the members of the order have prescribed for themselves; to which they have voluntarily made themselves subject, and from which there is no escape for any one so long as he remains a member of the order. If it becomes a burden too great for him to bear, the door is open, and the way to freedom is plain and short.

Article 12 declares "this body shall have power to alter, amend, abolish, or explain any of the existing usages or laws, as well as to establish new ones." In this provision is contained the express authority to establish a usage or law in the language of the one under consideration, and which seems to have been just declared established at the sixth annual session of the Council. If it be regarded as explanatory of an existing usage, it is covered by the letter of article 12. If it is treated as the establishment of a new law it is equally clear that it is within the power conferred on the Supreme Council. With this statement of the organic law as we find it in the printed constitution of the tribunal, there is, we think, an end to all controversy upon the lawfulness of the rule which has been called in question.

It yet remains to determine the true import of the regulation and the extent of its operation.

When it is declared that no officer be permitted to occupy his chair while under charges, is it intended to pronounce him suspended for the time from the exercise of all the powers and duties of his office, or that the privilege of occupying the chair at the meetings or assemblages of the Temple, which is a mere incident of or which pertains to his office, shall alone be taken away from him until the charges are disposed of? The latter construction is not destitute of good and substantial reasons that can be urged in its favor. The contrary view, to some extent, conflicts with the general principle that innocence is to be presumed until guilt is proved. It is one thing to say that it is not seemly that an officer of the body, charged with a violation of its laws, shall clothe himself with the regalia of his office and publicly bear rule before his fellow-members; but it is a very different matter to declare that, pending trial, he shall be so far deemed guilty that his office shall be taken away from him and given to another.

The exercise of such a power is not to be favored, because it is liable to great abuse. It enables any member on the body to take from one chosen to office the honors and privileges of his position, which have been conferred on him by the free voice of his fellows. Envy, jealousy, hatred, or malice by the one interpretation have given to them the freest scope by the other motive, for their indulgence is taken away.

The general practice is in accord with the more liberal interpretation of the regulation of the Supreme Council. And in no case can such consequences follow impeachment, unless it has been clearly enacted or decreed by competent authority. It is only necessary to recite the recent memorable example of the President of the United States exercising the powers of his high office during all the time his trial for high crimes and misdemeanors was in progress. In the Constitution of Pennsylvania there is a provision for the impeachment of civil officers, but no suspension of official powers attaches pending charges. But that which we think is conclusive upon this point is, that if the Supreme Council intended to give to their law the broader signification contended for, they have not said so; they have employed language susceptible of a different meaning, which according to a fundamental canon of construction requires us to lean to the more liberal view. This law of the body being penal in its character must be strictly construed; where a right is to be taken away, or a degradation or punishment inflicted, however lawful in itself, it must not be left in doubt or uncertainty. No judicial tribunal can be asked to give to tropes and figures of speech, which may have reasonably assigned to them different meanings, the one which violates the rule of interpretation mentioned above.

The affidavits upon the fact of usage are severely balanced; the affirmance and denial upon this point do not advance the question beyond where the declarations of the Supreme Council have placed it. We are therefore of the opinion that we cannot give to the law of the order a broader signification than its language demands. That reason, analogy, policy and a sound interpretation alike require that the construction of the rule shall be held in its strict and literal sense; that all that pertains to an office is to occupy the chairs at the meetings of the Temple, the office for the time being is taken away; but that if other rights or duties appertain to the official position of one against whom charges are pending, he is free to perform and to enjoy such rights and privileges, until stripped of them by a final and regular judgment in due form of the law of the order.

How then does the case stand upon the view which we entertain of the true meaning of the rule?

Search is still under charges, which the Grand Temple are required by the decision of the Supreme Council to take up and dispose of in the manner pointed out in the by-laws. The committee not having proceeded according to law will be required to make a report, as they should have done in the first instance, when the Grand Temple will be required to consider the report at a future meeting. Pending the cause Search cannot fill his chair at any meeting of the Grand Temple, but he can discharge all the other duties of G. W. R.; nor can he be deprived of his office by any sentence short of suspension or expulsion, or by regular trial and conviction as provided for in the law of the order.

As to R. H. Semple, assuming to perform the duties of G. W. T., his conduct is not under, but contrary to, law. His whole proceeding is revolutionary, without even color of right. The injunction as to him is granted as prayed for. Against the defendant Search an injunction will be granted to restrain him from filling the chair of G. W. R. at the meetings of the Grand Temple, and refused as to the remaining portion of the prayer for relief against him.

In support of the authority to grant the relief prayed for, it is sufficient to cite Commonwealth vs. Pike Beneficial Society, 8. W. & S., 250, where the charter provides for the offense and directs the mode of proceeding, the sentence is conclusive on the merits.

Tosam vs. Howard, Ass. 4, Barr, 319. Courts entertain a jurisdiction to keep these tribunals within the line of order and correct abuses.

Amos Briggs for complainant; W. H. Ruddiman for defendants.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until, and including, the 25th day of November, 1870, for the construction of the National Railway, extending from the city of Philadelphia to Yardleyville, on the Delaware river; and the Millstone and Trenton Railroad and certain other railroads connecting therewith, and forming, with said connections, a continuous line from the city of Philadelphia to the Hudson river, opposite the city of New York.

Plans and specification may be had and examined at the office of the National Railway Company, and also at the office of J. B. CULVER, Engineer, No. 22 MONTGOMERY Street, Jersey City, on and after the 10th of November.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

11 8 tuths 21] ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.
HENRY M. HAMILTON,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JACOB RIEGEL,
A. S. LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES W. DUPUY, Committee.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice Questinn.

Bismarck's Account Confirmed.

Trochu Caused its Refusal

The Red Republican Movement.

The Massachusetts Election.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Order Restored at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 5, via London, Nov. 8.—Esquiros reports that the people are now in complete submission to the Government authorities, and he therefore submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour to unite against the invader. The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation annulling all acts of the revolutionary committee.

Vigorous Preparations

are making at Lyons for defense, and a great quantity of provisions has been collected and all able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communication northward from Lyons has been cut by the Prussians.

Navigation of the Elbe.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Prussian Government, which recently gave orders for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe, has now countermanded these orders, and the work has consequently been suspended.

Bismarck's Account Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Private advices just received from Versailles confirm the account given by Bismarck of the suspension of negotiations for an armistice. Jules Favre, together with a majority of his colleagues, favored the scheme for the election of members to the Constituent Assembly, and urged the acceptance of an armistice as negotiated by Thiers. General Trochu, commander of the armies at Paris, dissented, and carried his point.

The Pope's Case.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8.—Thiers has written a letter to His Holiness at Rome, assuring him that the great powers of Europe will consider his case at the coming Congress, and a position worthy of God's vicegerent, will be provided for him. The King will officially enter Rome after the national elections. Preparations are actively making in all the provinces for the elections, which will occur on the 30th inst.

American Ministers to Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—Mr. Andrews, the retiring American Minister, had an audience of leave to-day. Kramer, the new American Minister, presented his credentials and the customary speeches were made.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The voting progresses quietly but actively. The vote in Boston at noon stood, for Governor Claflin, 3574; Adams, 2409; Phillips, 458; for Congressman in the Third district—Twitchell, Republican, 2340; Gaston, Democrat, 1370; Cushing, Protectionist, 99; Balford, Labor Reform, 17; Fourth district—Hooper, Republican, 1254; Morse, Democrat, 920; Sargent, Labor Reform, 52.

THE CENSUS.—Marshal Gregory has received an order from Washington to retake the census in this city. He will immediately proceed to the work, and it is thought will co-operate with the municipal authorities, to whom he has communicated the fact of the order from Washington.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh Gold L	89¾	3 sh Mech Bank	31¾
$1300 City 6s N. c.	102¾	200 sh Read	s30. 50¾
5 sh Penna. opg.	59¾	100 do	b3. 50 94
100 do. c.	59¾	200 do.	b5&1. 50 94
100 do. b60.	59¾	100 sh O C& A R R.	
200 sh Lit Sch RR.	48¾	b15.	46¾
b60.			

SECOND BOARD.

$29000 Pa & N Y C 7s 2days	91¾	5 sh Reading R	51
$1000 City 6s, New	102¾	100 do.	b60. 51
100 sh Penna R opg.	59	15 sh Cent Trans.	50¾
30 sh O C & A R.	46¾	4 sh Leh V R.	59

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.
1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED
WRITING-DESKS,
INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,
Of new and handsome design.
DREKA,
Card Engraver and Stationer,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p PHILADELPHIA.